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## For Reference

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1990 CPH-3-190

# 1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas

Joplin, MO MSA

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Census Tracts and Block  
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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class of worker .....	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year household moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. Not applicable for this report.

# HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

## Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

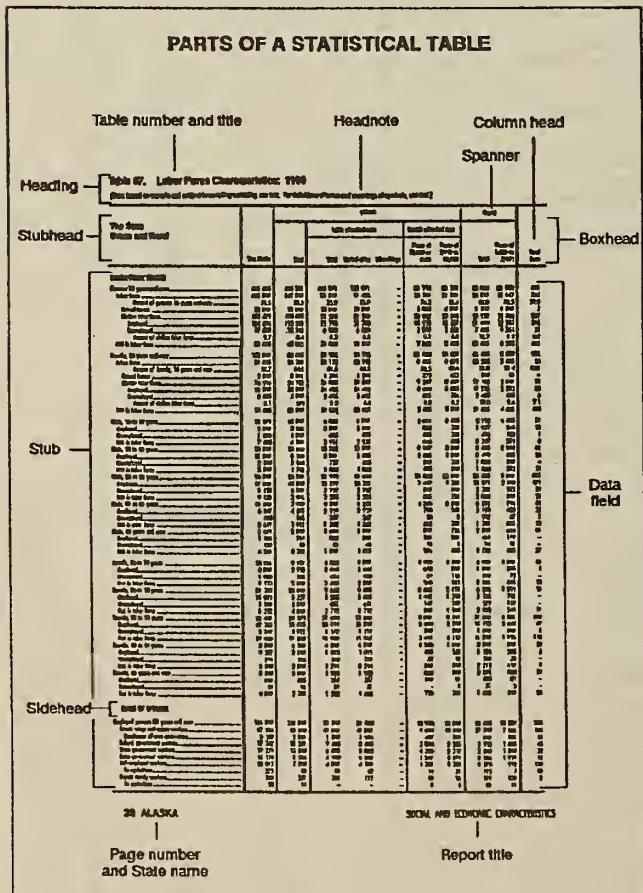
The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

## Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
  - Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
  - (NA) means not available.
  - The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
  - A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*



*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "--" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.

- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



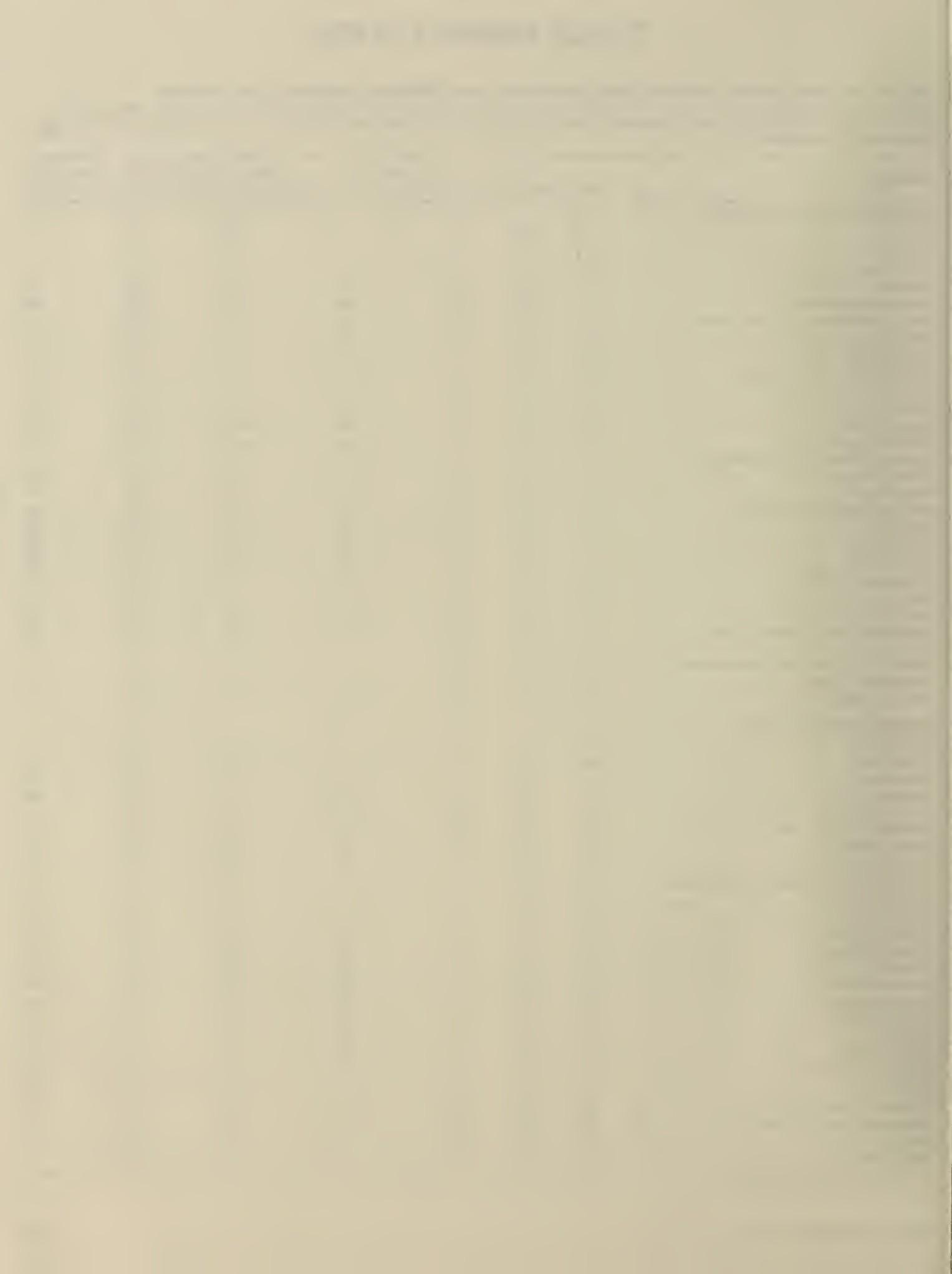
# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## **Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number**

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
<b>LAND AREA .....</b>	<b>1</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

## User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

## User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

### User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

### User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

**Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, and there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, but there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA: Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Akron, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA		Cleveland, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	<b>Colorado Springs, CO MSA</b>
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
44	Tennessee	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont			126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia			127	Davenport-Rock Island- Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington			128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia			129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b> Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA Denver, CO PMSA	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A		180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B		181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b> Milwaukee, WI PMSA Racine, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b> Ann Arbor, MI PMSA Detroit, MI PMSA	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A		184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B		185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA			257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

## Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
<b>JASPER COUNTY, MO</b>	
121	121 (pt.)
122	121 (pt.)
122	

### NEWTON COUNTY, MO<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

**Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
------------	------------

**JASPER COUNTY, MO**

121 -----	121
	122 (pt.)
122 -----	122 (pt.)

**NEWTON COUNTY, MO<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

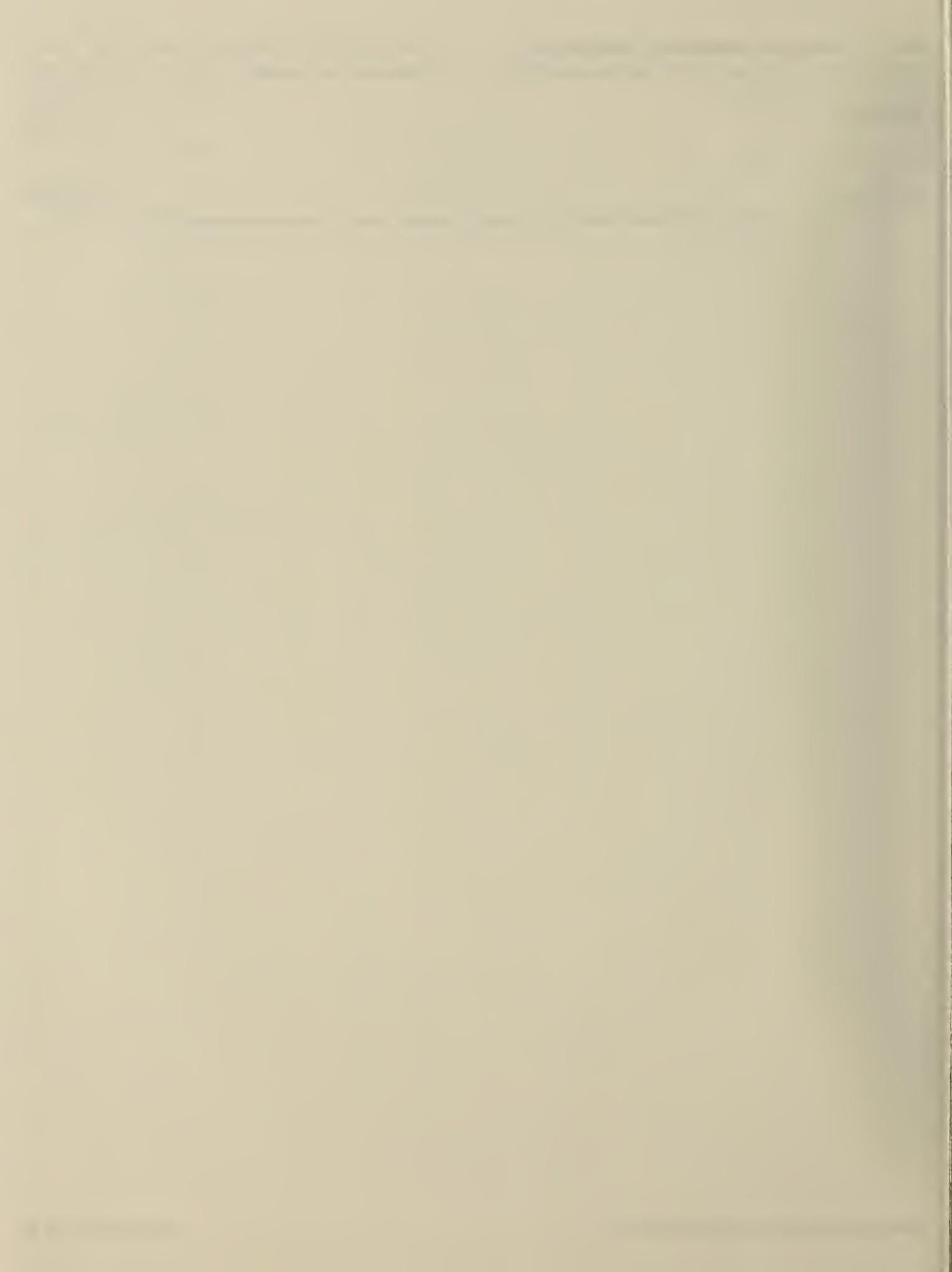


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County			
		Total	Carthage city	Joplin city (pt.)	Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 109
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers	3 279.7	1 657.1	16.0	61.2	1 622.6	15.7	9.5	17.2	17.6	24.5
Square miles	1 266.3	639.8	6.2	23.6	626.5	6.1	3.7	6.6	6.8	9.4
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons	134 910	90 465	10 747	37 032	44 445	3 929	2 881	4 137	3 492	4 300
Under 5 years	9 368	6 157	660	2 623	3 211	231	251	281	212	315
5 to 9 years	10 024	6 680	778	2 513	3 344	234	237	269	226	294
10 to 14 years	9 760	6 510	768	2 168	3 250	242	195	254	222	333
15 to 19 years	9 980	6 644	659	2 660	3 336	240	181	591	221	298
20 to 24 years	9 109	6 345	638	3 207	2 764	289	172	503	168	258
25 to 34 years	20 803	14 245	1 627	6 151	6 558	566	536	583	526	673
35 to 44 years	18 980	12 698	1 370	4 876	6 282	606	413	576	487	651
45 to 54 years	13 944	8 924	908	3 345	5 020	406	259	358	406	427
55 to 64 years	12 391	8 164	1 054	3 168	4 227	372	266	309	348	385
65 to 74 years	11 248	7 641	1 104	3 388	3 607	377	218	233	323	373
75 to 84 years	7 148	4 964	863	2 245	2 184	265	126	150	217	216
85 years and over	2 155	1 493	318	688	662	101	27	30	136	77
3 and 4 years	3 869	2 534	281	1 046	1 335	94	103	123	90	110
16 years and over	103 852	69 833	8 403	29 297	34 019	3 178	2 165	3 279	2 791	3 281
21 years and over	100 015	67 343	8 153	28 463	32 672	3 080	2 093	3 165	2 698	3 150
60 years and over	26 817	18 290	2 870	8 003	8 527	929	492	2 558	2 565	3 007
62 years and over	24 378	16 692	2 651	7 391	7 686	843	447	506	781	818
Median	34.2	34.0	36.5	33.6	34.7	37.8	32.9	28.4	38.1	34.7
Female	70 178	47 377	5 683	19 877	22 801	2 101	1 473	2 146	1 866	2 315
Under 5 years	4 591	3 003	307	1 298	1 588	119	130	130	100	160
5 to 9 years	4 858	3 245	375	1 261	1 613	107	105	136	105	150
10 to 14 years	4 743	3 149	385	1 062	1 594	120	88	118	109	160
15 to 19 years	4 868	3 266	296	1 368	1 602	119	91	311	109	141
20 to 24 years	4 575	3 207	319	1 657	1 368	141	96	260	82	146
25 to 34 years	10 600	7 281	798	3 131	3 319	287	279	306	280	380
35 to 44 years	9 713	6 517	679	2 524	3 196	317	211	304	256	330
45 to 54 years	7 183	4 601	464	1 775	2 582	216	131	179	208	211
55 to 64 years	6 558	4 422	572	1 786	2 136	187	142	157	193	217
65 to 74 years	6 334	4 350	658	1 986	1 984	231	110	133	175	222
75 to 84 years	4 570	3 225	580	1 511	1 345	173	70	88	150	137
85 years and over	1 585	1 111	250	518	474	84	20	24	99	61
3 and 4 years	1 934	1 263	139	517	671	52	62	59	42	53
16 years and over	55 041	37 330	4 550	16 030	17 711	1 733	1 132	1 727	1 529	1 803
21 years and over	53 198	36 130	4 434	15 626	17 068	1 685	1 104	1 670	1 490	1 744
60 years and over	50 060	33 972	4 261	14 478	16 088	1 596	1 045	1 357	1 414	1 678
62 years and over	15 838	10 988	1 811	4 984	4 850	583	264	318	528	548
Median	35.8	35.8	40.1	35.6	35.9	40.5	33.6	29.0	40.5	35.7
Male	64 732	43 088	5 064	17 155	21 644	1 828	1 408	1 991	1 626	1 985
Median age	32.6	32.2	33.3	31.5	33.3	35.2	32.0	27.5	36.1	33.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons	134 910	90 465	10 747	37 032	44 445	3 929	2 881	4 137	3 492	4 300
In households	132 030	88 285	10 180	35 773	43 745	3 725	2 868	3 655	3 363	4 131
Householder	53 020	36 134	4 306	15 851	16 886	1 623	1 104	1 466	1 378	1 705
Family householder	37 568	24 890	2 856	9 814	12 678	1 070	829	1 042	998	1 207
Nonfamily householder	15 452	11 244	1 450	6 037	4 208	553	275	424	380	498
Living alone	13 640	9 904	1 353	5 232	3 736	482	236	344	318	437
Spouse	31 410	20 428	2 364	7 634	10 982	899	716	875	884	979
Child	40 060	26 410	2 948	9 720	13 650	1 014	909	1 113	928	1 210
Other relatives	3 703	2 534	308	1 060	1 169	90	63	71	74	126
Nonrelatives	3 837	2 779	254	1 508	1 058	99	76	130	99	111
Institutionalized persons	1 359	888	316	350	471	166	—	—	75	162
Other persons in group quarters	1 521	1 292	251	909	229	38	13	482	54	7
Persons per household	2.49	2.44	2.36	2.26	2.59	2.30	2.60	2.49	2.44	2.42
Persons per family	3.00	2.98	2.97	2.88	3.04	2.87	3.04	2.98	2.89	2.92
Persons 65 years and over	20 551	14 098	2 285	6 321	6 453	743	371	413	676	666
In households	19 390	13 320	2 036	6 005	6 070	635	371	413	558	593
Householder	13 855	9 624	1 487	4 417	4 231	449	251	292	395	424
Nonfamily householder	6 968	5 000	817	2 430	1 968	234	105	148	190	209
Living alone	6 822	4 885	801	2 367	1 937	230	104	143	182	205
Spouse	4 673	3 109	481	1 315	1 564	162	102	102	137	145
Child	701	477	55	207	224	22	14	13	19	19
Other relatives	161	110	13	66	51	2	4	6	7	5
Nonrelatives	1 059	681	237	307	378	108	—	—	69	73
Institutionalized persons	102	97	12	9	5	—	—	—	49	—
Other persons in group quarters										
Families	37 568	24 890	2 856	9 814	12 678	1 070	829	1 042	998	1 207
With own children under 18 years	17 832	11 800	1 277	4 457	6 032	461	406	538	433	586
Number of own children under 18 years	32 401	21 394	2 382	7 908	11 007	801	743	927	754	1 012
Married-couple families	31 410	20 428	2 364	7 634	10 982	899	716	875	884	979
With own children under 18 years	14 106	9 095	987	3 140	5 011	367	333	414	370	435
Number of own children under 18 years	26 248	16 940	1 893	5 759	9 308	660	623	729	656	769
Female householder, no husband present	4 816	3 549	380	1 770	1 267	133	96	145	93	197
With own children under 18 years	2 995	2 225	233	1 106	770	75	64	109	52	133
Number of own children under 18 years	5 049	3 733	408	1 835	1 316	116	105	174	81	211
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over	49 772	33 138	3 925	13 472	16 634	1 467	1 048	1 571	1 280	1 513
Never married	11 304	7 849	968	3 576	3 455	353	194	540	239	320
Now married, except separated	32 246	20 975	2 447	7 852	11 271	922	735	891	906	1 007
Separated	726	512	55	260	214	19	12	15	13	12
Widowed	1 338	926	122	421	412	42	30	34	42	38
Divorced	4 158	2 876	333	1 363	1 282	131	77	91	80	136
Females 15 years and over	55 986	37 980	4 616	16 256	18 006	1 755	1 150	1 762	1 552	1 845
Never married	8 857	6 299	638	3 188	2 558	292	183	543	221	289
Now married, except separated	32 237	20 970	2 447	7 845	11 267	927	729	902	906	1 001
Separated	1 084	796	90	412	288	38	19	23	12	40
Widowed	8 005	5 625	941	2 638	2 380	319	116	138	283	290
Divorced	5 803	4 290	500	2 173	1 513	179	103	156	130	225

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County—Con.								Cottage city, Jasper County	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers -----	5.6	62.8	15.9	23.7	13.4	14.6	104.2	236.4	6.5	5.6
Square miles -----	2.1	24.2	6.1	9.1	5.2	5.6	40.2	91.3	2.5	2.1
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons -----	<b>1 929</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>5 366</b>	<b>3 721</b>	<b>3 153</b>	<b>4 121</b>	<b>3 083</b>	<b>4 848</b>
Under 5 years -----	142	308	275	297	287	282	257	217	214	242
5 to 9 years -----	172	379	336	344	375	283	268	298	236	328
10 to 14 years -----	171	372	318	311	372	316	227	335	213	320
15 to 19 years -----	146	351	342	284	335	233	213	347	199	306
20 to 24 years -----	111	254	275	312	260	264	238	270	234	220
25 to 34 years -----	297	730	598	731	674	622	576	511	547	593
35 to 44 years -----	354	709	644	569	717	466	457	609	393	637
45 to 54 years -----	190	491	378	444	476	292	331	494	266	434
55 to 64 years -----	125	473	353	376	583	320	283	444	270	538
65 to 74 years -----	122	325	398	352	601	312	186	315	275	570
75 to 84 years -----	86	164	301	227	489	253	102	215	181	467
85 years and over -----	13	41	90	61	197	78	15	66	55	193
3 and 4 years -----	60	117	113	122	138	115	107	94	80	118
16 years and over -----	<b>1 411</b>	<b>3 472</b>	<b>3 303</b>	<b>3 289</b>	<b>4 260</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>3 188</b>	<b>2 378</b>	<b>3 895</b>
18 years and over -----	<b>1 349</b>	<b>3 320</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>3 182</b>	<b>4 127</b>	<b>2 716</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>3 053</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>3 771</b>
21 years and over -----	<b>1 278</b>	<b>3 131</b>	<b>2 968</b>	<b>3 009</b>	<b>3 948</b>	<b>2 554</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>2 871</b>	<b>2 173</b>	<b>3 608</b>
60 years and over -----	271	754	981	844	1 612	804	446	800	669	1 531
62 years and over -----	252	658	903	759	1 492	737	391	717	612	1 423
Median -----	32.6	33.5	35.2	33.0	40.0	32.8	31.4	36.5	32.8	41.0
Female -----	<b>1 006</b>	<b>2 312</b>	<b>2 320</b>	<b>2 187</b>	<b>2 884</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>1 604</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>2 608</b>
Under 5 years -----	70	154	133	131	151	115	140	102	94	129
5 to 9 years -----	87	179	161	174	187	142	120	130	115	155
10 to 14 years -----	77	174	151	158	184	145	109	145	109	164
15 to 19 years -----	73	149	159	139	144	116	93	167	92	131
20 to 24 years -----	52	129	141	151	122	147	123	121	114	104
25 to 34 years -----	158	379	328	344	337	330	304	254	248	293
35 to 44 years -----	186	368	327	277	368	231	222	320	189	321
45 to 54 years -----	96	237	197	216	251	157	179	250	122	227
55 to 64 years -----	66	240	201	206	314	170	142	227	154	288
65 to 74 years -----	74	180	241	196	343	206	101	161	157	329
75 to 84 years -----	56	95	207	145	331	166	62	135	116	318
85 years and over -----	11	28	74	50	152	56	9	48	47	149
3 and 4 years -----	30	56	54	55	75	48	63	48	37	65
16 years and over -----	<b>756</b>	<b>1 773</b>	<b>1 837</b>	<b>1 693</b>	<b>2 331</b>	<b>1 555</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>1 636</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>2 131</b>
18 years and over -----	<b>723</b>	<b>1 706</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>1 632</b>	<b>2 273</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 178</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>2 078</b>
21 years and over -----	688	1 625	1 689	1 553	2 199	1 437	1 119	1 489	1 121	2 011
60 years and over -----	171	409	628	497	999	520	245	440	410	956
62 years and over -----	160	363	583	456	930	484	217	402	377	893
Median -----	34.0	34.8	37.9	34.9	43.4	34.9	32.0	39.0	35.3	45.2
Male -----	<b>923</b>	<b>2 285</b>	<b>1 988</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>2 482</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>1 526</b>	<b>2 240</b>
Median age -----	31.5	32.3	32.2	31.4	36.5	30.2	30.8	34.1	30.9	37.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons -----	<b>1 929</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>5 366</b>	<b>3 721</b>	<b>3 153</b>	<b>4 121</b>	<b>3 083</b>	<b>4 848</b>
In households -----	<b>1 929</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>4 224</b>	<b>4 171</b>	<b>4 977</b>	<b>3 680</b>	<b>3 151</b>	<b>4 078</b>	<b>2 946</b>	<b>4 459</b>
Householder -----	729	1 763	1 733	1 694	2 088	1 530	1 235	1 556	1 240	1 888
Family householder -----	544	1 308	1 144	1 149	1 444	1 038	913	1 195	787	1 289
Nonfamily householder -----	185	455	589	545	644	492	322	361	453	599
Living alone -----	157	388	546	495	603	459	264	332	416	563
Spouse -----	441	1 100	917	901	1 246	857	753	1 055	591	1 121
Child -----	645	1 438	1 300	1 272	1 436	1 136	988	1 293	872	1 257
Other relatives -----	40	158	150	171	106	81	71	103	139	101
Nonrelatives -----	74	138	124	133	101	76	104	71	104	92
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	84	53	255	8	—	25	53	255
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—	84	134	33	2	18	84	134
Persons per household -----	2.65	2.61	2.44	2.46	2.38	2.41	2.55	2.62	2.38	2.36
Persons per family -----	3.07	3.06	3.07	3.04	2.93	3.00	2.98	3.05	3.04	2.92
Persons 65 years and over -----	<b>221</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1 287</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>1 230</b>
In households -----	221	530	714	635	1 052	634	301	566	506	995
Householder -----	158	380	547	474	741	469	205	405	383	700
Nonfamily householder -----	77	179	340	239	386	279	89	202	198	369
Living alone -----	75	175	335	231	378	276	88	200	192	361
Spouse -----	54	119	139	134	278	147	84	131	102	263
Other relatives -----	8	24	26	22	27	14	10	30	16	26
Nonrelatives -----	1	7	2	5	6	4	2	—	5	6
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	75	—	229	8	—	24	—	229
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—	5	6	1	2	6	5	6
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families -----	<b>544</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>1 444</b>	<b>1 038</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>1 289</b>
With own children under 18 years -----	306	647	585	545	620	517	467	537	372	529
Number of own children under 18 years -----	541	1 168	1 042	1 025	1 157	943	837	1 006	702	999
Married-couple families -----	<b>441</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1 121</b>
With own children under 18 years -----	241	525	447	407	492	396	360	468	266	425
Number of own children under 18 years -----	437	976	816	792	940	741	668	903	520	824
Female householder, no husband present -----	80	152	183	176	166	149	127	110	139	138
With own children under 18 years -----	48	90	116	96	113	105	87	58	75	90
Number of own children under 18 years -----	81	142	194	169	194	178	140	87	136	155
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over -----	<b>672</b>	<b>1 733</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>1 632</b>	<b>1 970</b>	<b>1 261</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>1 798</b>
Never married -----	155	380	344	420	475	248	250	353	342	447
Now married, except separated -----	450	1 129	943	939	1 283	877	763	1 080	623	1 158
Separated -----	9	31	28	40	10	21	21	13	32	9
Widowed -----	9	39	61	40	66	34	20	40	30	65
Divorced -----	49	154	128	193	136	81	112	102	154	119
Females 15 years and over -----	<b>772</b>	<b>1 805</b>	<b>1 875</b>	<b>1 724</b>	<b>2 362</b>	<b>1 579</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>1 683</b>	<b>1 239</b>	<b>2 160</b>
Never married -----	131	260	268	258	306	225	178	245	190	287
Now married, except separated -----	452	1 127	956	932	1 286	879	767	1 072	617	1 161
Separated -----	15	38	44	48	34	38	26	22	40	28
Widowed -----	89	199	372	268	504	269	116	228	219	484
Divorced -----	85	181	235	218	232	168	148	116	173	200

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Carthage city, Jasper County—Can.		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County							
	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers	3.7	.3	6.8	7.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.3	2.5	2.6
Square miles	1.4	.1	2.6	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.0
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons	2 812	4	3 365	2 403	1 716	943	4 298	5 703	2 781	4 595
Under 5 years	204	—	230	212	98	49	238	435	147	372
5 to 9 years	214	—	226	196	82	53	265	382	188	304
10 to 14 years	235	—	182	150	79	44	214	327	150	240
15 to 19 years	154	—	277	145	415	42	273	403	121	256
20 to 24 years	183	1	408	152	341	41	279	612	107	379
25 to 34 years	487	—	547	440	227	122	676	1 011	381	815
35 to 44 years	340	—	327	338	230	105	594	681	364	590
45 to 54 years	205	3	262	212	117	103	489	496	260	368
55 to 64 years	246	—	281	230	69	95	445	461	350	342
65 to 74 years	259	—	328	197	34	94	511	507	378	446
75 to 84 years	215	—	233	107	23	112	265	329	251	332
85 years and over	70	—	64	24	1	83	49	59	84	151
3 and 4 years	83	—	97	89	42	20	102	163	62	149
16 years and over	2 126	4	2 709	1 816	1 435	794	3 524	4 486	2 278	3 624
18 years and over	2 078	4	2 640	1 760	1 402	776	3 419	4 360	2 218	3 537
21 years and over	1 970	4	2 334	1 677	893	744	3 260	4 016	2 150	3 361
60 years and over	670	—	777	429	88	338	1 082	1 150	914	1 095
62 years and over	616	—	717	395	79	322	983	1 060	831	1 031
Median	33.5	47.5	31.0	33.3	21.4	46.2	38.2	31.1	42.8	34.0
Female	1 517	1	1 819	1 258	860	540	2 291	3 079	1 536	2 518
Under 5 years	84	—	112	114	47	24	115	219	74	180
5 to 9 years	105	—	115	90	45	25	144	184	92	157
10 to 14 years	112	—	89	70	31	21	111	167	81	120
15 to 19 years	73	—	156	74	217	23	134	223	57	121
20 to 24 years	101	—	196	87	174	20	141	311	51	204
25 to 34 years	257	—	264	235	118	62	340	503	201	387
35 to 44 years	169	—	172	174	111	53	304	371	196	320
45 to 54 years	114	1	132	108	56	55	257	281	143	202
55 to 64 years	130	—	155	127	32	49	250	268	203	203
65 to 74 years	172	—	208	100	18	58	287	302	213	284
75 to 84 years	146	—	165	61	10	88	178	209	160	229
85 years and over	54	—	55	18	1	62	30	41	65	111
3 and 4 years	37	—	43	56	21	11	47	87	30	66
16 years and over	1 199	1	1 494	968	722	469	1 892	2 462	1 281	2 036
18 years and over	1 175	1	1 459	944	703	458	1 841	2 399	1 250	1 994
21 years and over	1 128	1	1 284	897	444	441	1 761	2 217	1 221	1 902
60 years and over	445	—	516	235	41	234	641	702	559	725
62 years and over	418	—	478	217	39	226	583	650	509	681
Median	36.4	45.5	34.1	33.7	21.3	53.0	40.5	33.4	46.0	37.3
Male	1 295	3	1 546	1 145	856	403	2 007	2 624	1 245	2 077
Median age	30.7	49.5	28.5	32.5	21.5	39.7	36.1	29.2	39.6	30.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons	2 812	4	3 365	2 403	1 716	943	4 298	5 703	2 781	4 595
In households	2 771	4	3 036	2 403	1 234	888	4 298	5 682	2 677	4 463
Householder	1 176	2	1 425	927	497	430	1 941	2 601	1 188	2 041
Family householder	778	2	794	707	319	244	1 255	1 506	809	1 183
Nanfamily householder	398	—	631	220	178	186	686	1 095	379	858
Living alone	374	—	570	186	129	168	595	926	346	753
Spouse	651	1	580	616	292	211	1 059	1 064	692	876
Child	818	1	808	750	364	192	1 052	1 542	672	1 185
Other relatives	68	—	105	45	15	27	108	181	70	148
Nanrelatives	58	—	118	65	66	28	138	294	55	213
Institutionalized persons	8	—	2	—	—	55	—	—	96	99
Other persons in group quarters	33	—	327	—	482	—	—	21	8	33
Persons per household	2.36	2.00	2.13	2.59	2.48	2.07	2.21	2.18	2.25	2.19
Persons per family	2.98	2.00	2.88	3.00	3.10	2.76	2.77	2.85	2.77	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	544	—	625	328	58	289	825	895	713	929
In households	535	—	625	328	58	238	825	895	623	830
Householder	404	—	494	222	36	179	561	661	437	628
Nanfamily householder	250	—	335	87	14	120	253	350	204	386
Living alone	248	—	327	86	14	115	246	342	198	373
Spouse	116	—	107	94	17	47	221	197	163	161
Other relatives	13	—	17	8	5	7	34	28	21	30
Nanrelatives	2	—	7	4	—	5	9	9	2	11
Institutionalized persons	8	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	90	93
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	778	2	794	707	319	244	1 255	1 506	809	1 183
With own children under 18 years	376	—	364	339	173	89	482	696	290	552
Number of own children under 18 years	681	—	653	605	305	157	829	1 226	538	968
Married-couple families	651	1	580	616	292	211	1 059	1 064	692	876
With own children under 18 years	296	—	239	281	157	70	383	406	236	365
Number of own children under 18 years	549	—	439	507	280	125	679	755	448	674
Female householder, no husband present	103	—	177	77	22	25	162	371	91	245
With own children under 18 years	68	—	106	50	13	14	87	252	46	156
Number of own children under 18 years	117	—	187	84	20	24	134	413	80	250
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over	943	3	1 224	861	720	327	1 660	2 050	1 007	1 618
Never married	178	1	421	153	369	61	374	588	175	416
Now married, except separated	665	1	602	627	300	216	1 071	1 098	716	905
Separated	14	—	23	9	9	3	12	54	11	36
Widowed	27	—	51	22	10	17	45	61	39	64
Divorced	59	1	127	50	32	30	158	249	66	197
Females 15 years and over	1 216	1	1 503	984	737	470	1 921	2 509	1 289	2 061
Never married	161	—	372	157	382	55	317	533	148	353
Now married, except separated	668	1	603	625	305	217	1 073	1 092	713	909
Separated	22	—	49	15	7	2	21	83	21	57
Widowed	238	—	298	104	14	156	285	359	276	408
Divorced	127	—	181	83	29	40	225	442	131	334

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County—Con.						Remainder of Jasper County		
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers	6.7	3.0	4.2	2.9	4.7	2.0	1.8	12.6	13.2
Square miles	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.8	.8	.7	4.9	5.1
<b>AGE</b>									
All persons	<b>3 186</b>	<b>4 487</b>	<b>1 917</b>	<b>1 522</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>2 421</b>	<b>2 549</b>
Under 5 years	243	352	141	103	—	3	39	183	163
5 to 9 years	224	283	171	133	—	6	41	187	173
10 to 14 years	226	262	170	116	—	8	45	175	178
15 to 19 years	188	272	145	115	—	8	36	176	179
20 to 24 years	194	466	111	108	—	9	20	162	127
25 to 34 years	504	849	296	265	1	17	96	356	404
35 to 44 years	500	590	351	188	2	16	75	346	382
45 to 54 years	302	391	189	145	—	11	47	241	303
55 to 64 years	267	351	124	134	2	17	36	240	253
65 to 74 years	290	342	122	128	2	9	21	199	229
75 to 84 years	179	260	84	65	—	5	19	127	105
85 years and over	69	69	13	22	—	3	29	53	53
3 and 4 years	83	138	59	40	—	2	14	81	70
16 years and over	2 443	3 542	1 402	1 147	7	90	349	1 844	1 997
18 years and over	2 362	3 453	1 341	1 102	7	86	333	1 763	1 922
21 years and over	2 265	3 212	1 270	1 039	7	83	313	1 665	1 821
60 years and over	695	853	268	286	3	25	63	470	512
62 years and over	642	792	249	265	3	22	52	427	459
Median	35.3	31.9	32.6	31.8	57.5	37.5	31.3	34.3	36.4
Female	<b>1 749</b>	<b>2 378</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>1 286</b>	<b>1 326</b>
Under 5 years	124	170	69	48	—	2	16	83	76
5 to 9 years	110	138	87	71	—	3	15	91	80
10 to 14 years	106	135	76	53	—	2	18	87	88
15 to 19 years	86	151	73	50	—	3	17	94	86
20 to 24 years	117	248	52	53	—	3	9	86	62
25 to 34 years	292	423	157	137	—	12	44	188	218
35 to 44 years	252	283	184	96	1	7	37	193	203
45 to 54 years	152	207	96	79	—	7	23	123	153
55 to 64 years	163	193	65	68	1	9	15	125	144
65 to 74 years	171	191	74	75	1	4	10	115	117
75 to 84 years	121	187	55	45	—	3	9	78	62
85 years and over	55	52	11	17	—	2	23	37	37
3 and 4 years	42	67	29	16	—	2	6	38	31
16 years and over	1 382	1 912	751	611	3	47	164	1 005	1 060
18 years and over	1 350	1 869	718	591	3	47	160	967	1 032
21 years and over	1 300	1 719	683	561	3	45	148	913	973
60 years and over	444	529	169	176	1	12	29	277	294
62 years and over	412	495	158	164	1	12	25	254	261
Median	36.4	33.1	34.0	33.5	57.5	40.5	32.1	35.6	37.3
Male	<b>1 437</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>1 223</b>
Median age	33.6	31.0	31.4	29.4	53.0	36.5	30.2	32.4	34.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
All persons	<b>3 186</b>	<b>4 487</b>	<b>1 917</b>	<b>1 522</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>2 421</b>	<b>2 549</b>
In households	<b>3 094</b>	<b>4 443</b>	<b>1 917</b>	<b>1 522</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>2 421</b>	<b>2 475</b>
Householder	1 298	2 086	724	644	3	46	177	969	948
Family householder	906	1 102	540	409	3	37	122	723	754
Nonfamily householder	392	984	184	235	—	9	55	246	194
Living alone	353	840	156	205	—	5	50	215	150
Spouse	712	759	439	300	3	31	100	583	673
Child	900	1 128	641	460	1	25	159	749	736
Other relatives	104	158	39	58	—	2	18	56	47
Nonrelatives	80	312	74	60	—	5	11	64	71
Institutionalized persons	92	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Other persons in group quarters	—	38	—	—	—	—	13	—	54
Persons per household	2.38	2.13	2.65	2.36	2.33	2.37	2.63	2.50	2.61
Persons per family	2.89	2.86	3.07	3.00	2.33	2.57	3.27	2.92	2.93
Persons 65 years and over	<b>538</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>387</b>
In households	465	668	219	215	2	14	43	355	320
Householder	337	530	157	166	1	8	29	256	216
Nonfamily householder	172	337	77	95	—	—	18	134	70
Living alone	169	329	75	93	—	—	18	129	67
Spouse	108	102	53	38	1	6	8	85	90
Other relatives	16	24	8	9	—	—	6	8	12
Nonrelatives	4	12	1	2	—	—	—	6	2
Institutionalized persons	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Other persons in group quarters	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families	<b>906</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>754</b>
With own children under 18 years	446	504	304	205	—	13	67	365	344
Number of own children under 18 years	768	922	538	377	—	22	138	622	597
Married-couple families	<b>712</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>673</b>
With own children under 18 years	314	305	240	135	—	9	52	257	300
Number of own children under 18 years	554	580	435	267	—	16	116	449	531
Female householder, no husband present	<b>170</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>81</b>	—	6	19	123	68
With own children under 18 years	117	162	47	52	—	4	14	96	38
Number of own children under 18 years	186	290	80	81	—	6	21	154	57
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Males 15 years and over	<b>1 084</b>	<b>1 655</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>953</b>
Never married	214	501	154	139	1	10	41	171	178
Now married, except separated	733	794	448	308	3	31	108	591	690
Separated	9	69	9	16	—	—	3	6	10
Widowed	30	55	9	17	—	1	8	24	25
Divorced	98	236	48	70	—	2	27	59	50
Females 15 years and over	<b>1 409</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>1 082</b>
Never married	214	422	131	94	—	10	26	161	166
Now married, except separated	731	784	450	309	3	31	104	597	689
Separated	32	84	15	25	—	1	4	16	10
Widowed	245	299	88	102	—	4	12	124	127
Divorced	187	346	83	90	—	2	20	127	90

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers	17.8	1.4	59.8	46.1	11.2	70.7	17.2	7.8	10.9
Square miles	6.9	.5	23.1	17.8	4.3	27.3	6.6	3.0	4.2
<b>AGE</b>									
All persons	1 114	12	3 075	4 877	4 301	5 805	1 225	518	909
Under 5 years	72	1	205	332	275	389	83	45	78
5 to 9 years	70	1	246	420	336	495	108	47	69
10 to 14 years	107	1	256	484	318	509	98	52	81
15 to 19 years	110	1	236	439	342	477	85	29	79
20 to 24 years	64	—	146	261	275	346	78	40	81
25 to 34 years	169	1	465	756	597	885	184	81	135
35 to 44 years	151	3	521	825	642	875	176	80	126
45 to 54 years	125	1	346	555	378	625	178	42	87
55 to 64 years	118	1	339	367	351	512	106	45	74
65 to 74 years	83	—	197	278	396	399	77	31	53
75 to 84 years	37	2	99	136	301	245	46	22	38
85 years and over	8	—	19	24	90	48	6	4	8
3 and 4 years	27	1	77	128	113	161	42	20	32
16 years and over	838	9	2 325	3 551	3 296	4 299	911	365	665
18 years and over	788	8	2 218	3 362	3 163	4 091	882	356	638
21 years and over	742	8	2 092	3 140	2 961	3 857	836	340	584
60 years and over	196	3	468	614	978	944	175	81	134
62 years and over	176	3	393	545	900	849	147	69	121
Median	32.9	37.0	34.7	31.7	35.1	33.0	33.8	31.4	29.8
Female	566	7	1 520	2 445	2 317	3 073	630	276	464
Under 5 years	36	1	106	151	133	205	37	22	31
5 to 9 years	40	—	108	179	161	252	59	32	37
10 to 14 years	54	1	121	235	151	281	49	20	33
15 to 19 years	55	—	99	200	159	254	47	13	43
20 to 24 years	29	—	76	122	141	168	37	18	46
25 to 34 years	88	1	242	391	328	461	96	44	73
35 to 44 years	78	2	272	441	326	444	88	47	62
45 to 54 years	59	—	158	285	197	315	94	24	43
55 to 64 years	54	1	172	188	200	276	52	26	40
65 to 74 years	51	—	105	153	240	220	39	14	34
75 to 84 years	16	1	50	81	207	164	29	13	20
85 years and over	6	—	11	19	74	33	3	3	2
3 and 4 years	11	1	40	59	54	94	18	10	11
16 years and over	421	5	1 162	1 840	1 834	2 281	474	200	356
18 years and over	394	5	1 115	1 753	1 773	2 157	452	195	345
21 years and over	378	5	1 064	1 656	1 686	2 044	432	188	309
60 years and over	104	2	233	355	627	557	87	43	75
62 years and over	93	2	199	318	582	503	79	37	66
Median	33.2	36.5	35.4	33.5	37.8	33.4	34.1	32.5	31.3
Male	548	5	1 555	2 432	1 984	2 732	595	242	445
Median age	32.6	37.5	33.7	30.3	32.2	32.4	33.4	29.7	28.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
All persons	1 114	12	3 075	4 877	4 301	5 805	1 225	518	909
In households	1 037	12	3 075	4 877	4 217	5 767	1 225	518	909
Householder	407	5	1 119	1 688	1 730	2 158	454	200	354
Family householder	301	4	899	1 391	1 141	1 619	362	155	260
Nonfamily householder	106	1	220	297	589	539	92	45	94
Living alone	84	1	183	264	546	475	79	40	85
Spouse	267	2	800	1 194	914	1 313	310	125	206
Child	310	4	978	1 769	1 299	1 921	400	179	318
Other relatives	22	1	100	133	150	187	32	5	13
Nonrelatives	31	—	78	93	124	188	29	9	18
Institutionalized persons	70	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	7	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.55	2.40	2.75	2.89	2.44	2.67	2.70	2.59	2.57
Persons per family	2.99	2.75	3.09	3.23	3.07	3.11	3.05	2.99	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	128	2	315	438	787	692	129	57	99
In households	128	2	315	438	712	673	129	57	99
Householder	87	1	214	296	546	492	91	41	65
Nonfamily householder	37	—	84	125	340	257	41	17	29
Living alone	36	—	82	122	335	252	39	17	28
Spouse	37	1	81	111	138	151	32	15	31
Other relatives	3	—	15	28	26	26	6	1	1
Nonrelatives	1	—	5	3	2	4	—	—	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families	301	4	899	1 391	1 141	1 619	362	155	260
With own children under 18 years	140	2	442	768	585	834	173	91	141
Number of own children under 18 years	244	3	791	1 426	1 042	1 549	323	158	262
Morried-couple families	267	2	800	1 194	914	1 313	310	125	206
With own children under 18 years	121	1	390	645	447	643	141	67	100
Number of own children under 18 years	215	2	709	1 205	816	1 201	272	116	192
Female householder, no husband present	27	2	71	160	183	241	37	28	46
With own children under 18 years	16	1	38	100	116	151	21	23	37
Number of own children under 18 years	25	1	61	186	194	278	33	39	61
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Males 15 years and over	429	4	1 183	1 761	1 500	2 077	451	172	318
Never married	106	1	241	402	343	448	78	28	70
Now married, except separated	274	2	821	1 216	940	1 347	316	125	212
Separated	3	—	15	18	28	31	8	1	7
Widowed	8	—	22	20	61	57	10	1	7
Divorced	38	1	84	105	128	194	39	17	22
Females 15 years and over	436	5	1 185	1 880	1 872	2 335	485	202	363
Never married	75	166	279	268	359	68	19	64	64
Now married, except separated	270	2	818	1 218	953	1 354	315	125	211
Separated	8	—	13	22	44	63	8	6	16
Widowed	45	1	97	175	372	312	49	20	31
Divorced	38	2	91	186	235	247	45	32	41

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Can.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Newton County		Joplin city (pt.), Newton County	Remainder of Newton County	
	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 205	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 202
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers	102.2	236.2	469.9	501.3	55.2	15.7	6.6	14.7	
Square miles	39.5	91.2	181.4	193.5	21.3	6.1	2.6	5.7	
<b>AGE</b>									
All persons	3 044	4 117	3 044	5 197	7 774	3 929	3 691	3 764	
Under 5 years	254	217	187	351	486	231	226	300	
5 to 9 years	262	298	246	390	497	234	254	278	
10 to 14 years	219	335	239	477	547	242	251	258	
15 to 19 years	205	347	217	367	512	240	244	297	
20 to 24 years	229	269	131	271	457	289	232	240	
25 to 34 years	559	511	459	809	1 073	566	551	559	
35 to 44 years	441	609	440	760	1 279	606	435	529	
45 to 54 years	320	491	342	590	937	406	289	340	
55 to 64 years	266	444	332	458	780	372	324	344	
65 to 74 years	177	315	291	403	647	377	378	343	
75 to 84 years	97	215	120	247	414	265	346	225	
85 years and over	15	66	40	74	145	101	161	51	
3 and 4 years	105	94	89	153	200	94	86	111	
16 years and over	2 270	3 184	2 327	3 903	6 149	3 178	2 914	2 880	
18 years and over	2 185	3 049	2 221	3 748	5 934	3 080	2 816	2 754	
21 years and over	2 059	2 867	2 117	3 544	5 607	2 903	2 669	2 573	
60 years and over	421	800	612	946	1 602	929	1 054	787	
62 years and over	369	717	554	869	1 438	843	974	725	
Median	31.2	36.5	35.8	34.3	37.7	37.8	36.8	34.0	
Female	1 549	2 059	1 476	2 608	4 029	2 101	2 062	2 016	
Under 5 years	138	102	79	182	241	119	118	148	
5 to 9 years	117	130	123	185	238	107	128	131	
10 to 14 years	107	145	99	213	275	120	126	140	
15 to 19 years	90	167	108	170	250	119	135	148	
20 to 24 years	120	121	71	125	216	141	105	131	
25 to 34 years	292	254	216	416	554	287	275	293	
35 to 44 years	215	320	219	367	660	317	226	277	
45 to 54 years	172	249	175	292	485	216	156	182	
55 to 64 years	133	227	175	236	380	187	178	183	
65 to 74 years	97	161	133	217	354	231	248	210	
75 to 84 years	59	135	57	153	263	173	246	140	
85 years and over	9	48	21	52	113	84	121	33	
3 and 4 years	61	48	42	83	103	52	40	58	
16 years and over	1 168	1 635	1 151	1 994	3 232	1 733	1 668	1 572	
18 years and over	1 131	1 574	1 099	1 918	3 124	1 685	1 614	1 513	
21 years and over	1 074	1 488	1 046	1 829	2 969	1 596	1 532	1 417	
60 years and over	233	440	298	539	927	583	711	473	
62 years and over	205	402	265	499	860	547	664	438	
Median	31.8	39.0	36.4	35.3	38.8	40.5	40.9	36.1	
Male	1 495	2 058	1 568	2 589	3 745	1 828	1 629	1 748	
Median age	30.7	34.1	35.0	33.0	36.4	35.2	32.9	32.1	
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
All persons	3 044	4 117	3 044	5 197	7 774	3 929	3 691	3 764	
In households	3 042	4 074	3 044	5 174	7 484	3 725	3 589	3 764	
Householder	1 189	1 554	1 090	1 935	3 010	1 623	1 614	1 494	
Family householder	876	1 193	914	1 506	2 208	1 070	949	1 103	
Nonfamily householder	313	361	176	429	802	553	665	391	
Living alone	259	332	164	392	691	482	611	366	
Spouse	722	1 054	838	1 329	1 914	899	771	926	
Child	963	1 292	1 010	1 655	2 208	1 014	997	1 158	
Other relatives	69	103	70	160	167	90	89	109	
Nearrelatives	99	71	36	95	185	99	118	77	
Institutionalized persons	—	25	—	23	247	166	102	—	
Other persons in group quarters	2	18	—	—	43	38	—	—	
Persons per household	2.56	2.62	2.79	2.67	2.49	2.30	2.22	2.52	
Persons per family	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.09	2.94	2.87	2.96	2.99	
Persons 65 years and over	289	596	451	724	1 206	743	885	619	
In households	287	566	451	704	1 026	635	802	619	
Householder	197	405	297	487	708	449	606	429	
Nonfamily householder	89	202	90	220	318	234	390	213	
Living alone	88	200	88	216	312	230	383	212	
Spouse	78	131	134	190	271	162	161	162	
Other relatives	10	30	18	25	41	22	29	24	
Nonrelatives	2	—	2	2	6	2	6	4	
Institutionalized persons	—	24	—	20	180	108	83	—	
Other persons in group quarters	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families	876	1 193	914	1 506	2 208	1 070	949	1 103	
With own children under 18 years	454	537	400	723	994	461	446	542	
Number of own children under 18 years	815	1 006	780	1 348	1 735	801	823	943	
Married-couple families	722	1 054	838	1 329	1 914	899	771	926	
With own children under 18 years	351	468	370	615	822	367	338	429	
Number of own children under 18 years	652	903	734	1 175	1 472	660	641	757	
Female householder, no husband present	121	110	39	124	219	133	149	144	
With own children under 18 years	83	58	14	80	131	75	92	93	
Number of own children under 18 years	134	87	24	135	209	116	154	159	
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Males 15 years and over	1 122	1 585	1 197	1 951	2 969	1 467	1 270	1 331	
Never married	240	352	232	374	649	353	265	258	
Now married, except separated	732	1 079	857	1 366	1 964	922	806	942	
Separated	21	13	8	25	35	19	25	21	
Widowed	19	40	35	46	75	42	55	27	
Divorced	110	101	65	140	246	131	119	83	
Females 15 years and over	1 187	1 682	1 175	2 028	3 275	1 755	1 690	1 597	
Never married	168	245	168	241	498	292	244	223	
Now married, except separated	736	1 071	856	1 359	1 969	927	796	937	
Separated	25	22	11	26	70	38	39	29	
Widowed	112	228	89	252	465	319	421	247	
Divorced	146	116	51	150	273	179	190	161	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Newton County—Con.							
	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers	25.2	434.4	39.6	276.9	124.1	213.5	142.2	329.6
Square miles	9.7	167.7	15.3	106.9	47.9	82.4	54.9	127.3
<b>AGE</b>								
All persons	<b>2 531</b>	<b>5 548</b>	<b>3 845</b>	<b>7 224</b>	<b>3 582</b>	<b>4 173</b>	<b>3 477</b>	<b>2 681</b>
Under 5 years	200	436	255	560	259	336	232	176
5 to 9 years	182	431	263	551	318	337	268	228
10 to 14 years	177	401	305	505	292	318	276	225
15 to 19 years	214	417	272	545	268	352	288	199
20 to 24 years	195	325	168	432	205	330	207	141
25 to 34 years	368	871	507	1 160	521	610	489	356
35 to 44 years	328	777	673	1 111	453	534	496	340
45 to 54 years	260	704	531	947	373	481	398	291
55 to 64 years	219	499	408	696	378	372	320	295
65 to 74 years	218	433	270	463	283	287	304	251
75 to 84 years	128	215	149	209	192	147	168	140
85 years and over	42	39	44	45	40	69	31	39
3 and 4 years	90	182	106	235	111	127	102	91
16 years and over	1 939	4 194	2 971	5 499	2 654	3 135	2 651	2 004
18 years and over	1 850	4 023	2 854	5 287	2 544	3 011	2 529	1 924
21 years and over	1 704	3 794	2 704	4 984	2 394	2 742	2 364	1 832
60 years and over	506	910	673	1 043	695	681	665	584
62 years and over	460	821	595	911	633	598	600	526
Median	33.4	33.7	37.5	33.8	33.6	32.0	34.6	35.5
Female	<b>1 332</b>	<b>2 744</b>	<b>1 928</b>	<b>3 565</b>	<b>1 828</b>	<b>2 105</b>	<b>1 761</b>	<b>1 359</b>
Under 5 years	93	217	122	303	119	162	107	80
5 to 9 years	84	211	131	260	155	164	132	110
10 to 14 years	97	183	155	230	130	156	144	113
15 to 19 years	99	177	131	253	132	171	146	91
20 to 24 years	102	162	75	221	93	171	94	73
25 to 34 years	195	439	267	569	269	301	235	189
35 to 44 years	168	395	343	557	233	270	247	163
45 to 54 years	146	357	269	473	189	240	199	155
55 to 64 years	124	238	193	324	201	181	176	151
65 to 74 years	121	226	123	231	163	147	158	126
75 to 84 years	68	121	90	112	120	89	104	82
85 years and over	35	18	29	32	24	53	19	26
3 and 4 years	44	98	51	130	47	66	41	44
16 years and over	1 046	2 096	1 499	2 729	1 390	1 598	1 347	1 033
18 years and over	1 000	2 027	1 439	2 635	1 333	1 535	1 285	1 002
21 years and over	926	1 923	1 373	2 473	1 272	1 407	1 210	959
60 years and over	284	467	344	519	407	379	367	316
62 years and over	266	435	313	462	369	334	333	286
Median	34.9	34.6	37.5	34.2	35.5	32.8	35.8	36.2
Male	<b>1 199</b>	<b>2 804</b>	<b>1 917</b>	<b>3 659</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>2 068</b>	<b>1 716</b>	<b>1 322</b>
Median age	30.8	32.8	37.5	33.4	32.0	31.2	33.3	34.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
All persons	<b>2 531</b>	<b>5 548</b>	<b>3 845</b>	<b>7 224</b>	<b>3 582</b>	<b>4 173</b>	<b>3 477</b>	<b>2 681</b>
In households	<b>2 457</b>	<b>5 548</b>	<b>3 759</b>	<b>7 219</b>	<b>3 582</b>	<b>3 944</b>	<b>3 477</b>	<b>2 681</b>
Householder	967	2 009	1 387	2 668	1 365	1 419	1 337	1 003
Family householder	705	1 638	1 138	2 110	1 022	1 154	1 001	788
Nanfamily householder	262	371	249	558	343	265	336	215
Living alone	235	327	209	457	328	215	308	198
Spouse	573	1 457	1 015	1 882	883	1 017	865	694
Child	767	1 796	1 194	2 277	1 164	1 305	1 108	870
Other relatives	80	158	77	188	124	90	99	65
Nonrelatives	70	128	86	204	46	113	68	49
Institutionalized persons	9	—	81	—	—	113	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	65	—	5	5	—	116	—	—
Persons per household	2.54	2.76	2.71	2.71	2.62	2.78	2.60	2.67
Persons per family	3.01	3.08	3.01	3.06	3.12	3.09	3.07	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	<b>388</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>430</b>
In households	380	687	391	717	515	391	503	430
Householder	278	459	259	468	373	254	363	293
Nanfamily householder	129	165	84	183	200	76	171	123
Living alone	127	163	82	178	198	74	170	120
Spouse	87	200	109	205	114	122	121	121
Other relatives	11	24	19	33	18	12	18	14
Nonrelatives	4	4	4	11	10	3	1	2
Institutionalized persons	8	—	72	—	—	107	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
Families	<b>705</b>	<b>1 638</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>2 110</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>1 154</b>	<b>1 001</b>	<b>788</b>
With own children under 18 years	348	787	533	999	512	586	466	352
Number of own children under 18 years	626	1 423	934	1 807	965	1 082	889	714
Married-couple families	<b>573</b>	<b>1 457</b>	<b>1 015</b>	<b>1 882</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>694</b>
With own children under 18 years	267	687	455	854	433	497	393	291
Number of own children under 18 years	484	1 254	812	1 572	824	928	766	610
Female householder, no husband present	<b>111</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>61</b>
With own children under 18 years	70	67	56	100	59	61	56	41
Number of own children under 18 years	125	113	93	166	109	107	97	77
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
Married 15 years and over	<b>914</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>2 836</b>	<b>1 289</b>	<b>1 559</b>	<b>1 323</b>	<b>996</b>
Never married	225	436	296	576	234	337	283	192
Now married, except separated	591	1 493	1 042	1 925	905	1 052	885	708
Separated	19	23	16	36	17	14	14	10
Widowed	26	46	33	42	39	36	39	27
Divorced	53	149	115	257	94	120	102	59
Females 15 years and over	<b>1 058</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>2 772</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>1 623</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>1 056</b>
Never married	171	280	206	394	184	241	188	135
Now married, except separated	594	1 490	1 042	1 926	907	1 061	882	705
Separated	20	24	32	36	15	21	17	17
Widowed	152	188	146	200	221	177	180	129
Divorced	121	151	94	216	97	123	111	70

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County
		Total	Cottage city	Joplin city (pt.)		
		Trot 101				
<b>AGE</b>						
All persons	130 093	87 093	10 216	35 118	43 000	2 860
Under 5 years	8 944	5 869	626	2 450	3 075	196
5 to 9 years	9 616	6 402	742	2 353	3 214	185
10 to 14 years	9 346	6 224	728	2 025	3 122	144
15 to 19 years	9 501	6 321	601	2 485	3 180	236
20 to 24 years	8 663	6 020	585	3 013	2 643	361
25 to 34 years	20 012	13 684	1 527	5 832	6 328	479
35 to 44 years	18 299	12 231	1 291	4 633	6 068	276
45 to 54 years	13 502	8 611	861	3 162	4 891	219
55 to 64 years	12 071	7 943	1 026	3 043	4 128	227
65 to 74 years	11 006	7 460	1 076	3 270	3 546	275
75 to 84 years	7 024	4 866	843	2 185	2 158	205
85 years and over	2 109	1 462	310	667	647	57
3 and 4 years	3 693	2 413	265	974	1 280	83
16 years and over	100 367	67 367	7 994	27 879	33 000	2 320
18 years and over	98 719	64 991	7 766	27 098	31 728	2 265
21 years and over	90 698	60 900	7 406	25 102	29 798	1 997
60 years and over	26 245	17 873	2 798	7 748	8 372	660
62 years and over	23 876	16 322	2 585	7 163	7 554	614
Median	34.5	34.3	37.0	33.8	34.9	30.9
Female	67 835	45 758	5 491	18 892	22 077	1 558
Under 5 years	4 389	2 872	289	1 218	1 517	96
5 to 9 years	4 647	3 102	358	1 172	1 545	91
10 to 14 years	4 547	3 017	368	993	1 530	71
15 to 19 years	4 678	3 147	287	1 297	1 531	136
20 to 24 years	4 386	3 071	305	1 563	1 315	174
25 to 34 years	10 218	7 011	769	2 969	3 207	230
35 to 44 years	9 382	6 293	656	2 398	3 089	151
45 to 54 years	6 970	4 446	444	1 678	2 524	108
55 to 64 years	6 376	4 298	557	1 718	2 078	125
65 to 74 years	6 193	4 246	641	1 912	1 947	177
75 to 84 years	4 498	3 166	573	1 471	1 332	149
85 years and over	1 551	1 089	244	503	462	50
3 and 4 years	1 842	1 200	130	478	642	38
16 years and over	53 346	36 137	4 411	15 292	17 209	1 293
18 years and over	51 573	34 980	4 301	14 905	16 593	1 264
21 years and over	48 563	32 909	4 133	13 825	15 654	1 108
60 years and over	15 505	10 744	1 771	4 826	4 761	448
62 years and over	14 258	9 890	1 653	4 484	4 368	420
Median	36.0	36.0	40.4	35.9	36.1	34.1
Male	62 258	41 335	4 725	16 226	20 923	1 302
Median age	32.8	32.5	34.0	31.8	33.5	28.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>						
All persons	130 093	87 093	10 216	35 118	43 000	2 860
In households	127 500	85 186	9 808	33 968	42 314	2 559
Householder	51 413	34 987	4 179	15 106	16 426	1 212
Family householder	36 443	24 114	2 760	9 344	12 329	669
Nonfamily householder	14 970	10 873	1 419	5 762	4 097	543
Living alone	13 238	9 596	1 326	5 003	3 642	488
Spouse	30 606	19 900	2 303	7 365	10 706	514
Child	38 397	25 295	2 802	9 120	13 102	655
Other relatives	3 465	2 377	284	971	1 088	79
Nonrelatives	3 619	2 627	240	1 406	992	99
Institutionalized persons	1 327	861	305	339	466	2
Other persons in group quarters	1 266	1 046	103	811	220	299
Persons per household	2.49	2.44	2.35	2.25	2.58	2.12
Persons per family	3.00	2.98	2.96	2.87	3.03	2.88
Persons 65 years and over	20 139	13 788	2 229	6 122	6 351	537
In households	19 008	13 036	1 994	5 818	5 972	537
Householder	13 575	9 417	1 457	4 279	4 158	429
Nonfamily householder	6 814	4 883	804	2 344	1 931	293
Living alone	6 672	4 771	788	2 283	1 901	287
Spouse	4 611	3 062	471	1 286	1 549	92
Other relatives	673	457	53	192	216	12
Nonrelatives	149	100	13	61	49	4
Institutionalized persons	1 038	664	230	297	374	-
Other persons in group quarters	93	88	5	7	5	-
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>						
Families	36 443	24 114	2 760	9 344	12 329	669
With own children under 18 years	17 193	11 372	1 225	4 199	5 821	308
Number of own children under 18 years	31 056	20 500	2 272	7 416	10 556	540
Married-couple families	30 598	19 902	2 299	7 344	10 696	509
With own children under 18 years	13 666	8 828	953	3 001	4 838	215
Number of own children under 18 years	25 332	16 385	1 824	5 509	8 947	394
Female householder, no husband present	4 561	3 343	356	1 613	1 218	127
With own children under 18 years	2 828	2 088	220	998	740	76
Number of own children under 18 years	4 672	3 436	375	1 613	1 236	120
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>						
Males 15 years and over	47 935	31 831	3 644	12 781	16 104	1 035
Never married	10 592	7 301	790	3 312	3 291	343
Now married, except separated	31 388	20 414	2 374	7 550	10 974	527
Separated	675	480	51	240	195	22
Widowed	1 301	897	117	403	404	39
Divorced	3 979	2 739	312	1 276	1 240	104
Females 15 years and over	54 252	36 767	4 476	15 509	17 485	1 300
Never married	8 441	6 004	610	2 980	2 437	312
Now married, except separated	31 397	20 414	2 379	7 550	10 983	532
Separated	1 025	752	87	381	273	41
Widowed	7 810	5 478	916	2 541	2 332	266
Divorced	5 579	4 119	484	2 057	1 460	149

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Troct 101
<b>AGE</b>				
All persons	1 327	1 153	858	416
Under 5 years	112	101	79	28
5 to 9 years	129	116	83	34
10 to 14 years	123	108	72	31
15 to 19 years	112	91	67	25
20 to 24 years	114	99	78	31
25 to 34 years	210	191	145	56
35 to 44 years	164	134	93	43
45 to 54 years	104	90	67	37
55 to 64 years	87	78	67	52
65 to 74 years	91	79	64	50
75 to 84 years	52	44	30	23
85 years and over	29	22	13	6
3 and 4 years	50	42	32	12
16 years and over	940	810	618	322
18 years and over	906	784	597	311
21 years and over	817	711	537	290
60 years and over	219	188	143	107
62 years and over	198	168	125	94
Median	28.3	27.9	27.9	36.0
Female	645	558	435	219
Under 5 years	52	46	39	13
5 to 9 years	75	67	51	20
10 to 14 years	55	47	32	15
15 to 19 years	36	26	20	12
20 to 24 years	45	40	35	16
25 to 34 years	106	99	78	28
35 to 44 years	71	55	41	17
45 to 54 years	55	49	37	21
55 to 64 years	48	42	36	29
65 to 74 years	53	47	38	30
75 to 84 years	28	25	19	14
85 years and over	21	15	9	4
3 and 4 years	26	23	17	4
16 years and over	455	394	311	170
18 years and over	445	386	305	165
21 years and over	413	362	285	154
60 years and over	130	112	86	64
62 years and over	115	98	74	54
Median	30.8	30.6	29.9	38.3
Male	682	595	423	197
Median age	26.4	25.8	25.9	33.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>				
All persons	1 327	1 153	858	416
In households	1 232	1 066	792	406
Householder	499	436	342	193
Family householder	334	280	211	110
Nonfamily householder	165	156	131	83
Living alone	147	138	117	77
Spouse	148	126	95	53
Child	461	400	286	125
Other relatives	64	52	34	22
Nonrelatives	60	52	35	13
Institutionalized persons	24	21	7	-
Other persons in group quarters	71	66	59	10
Persons per household	2.44	2.37	2.25	2.08
Persons per family	2.99	2.97	2.88	2.76
Persons 65 years and over	172	145	107	79
In households	154	129	99	79
Householder	118	99	77	59
Nonfamily householder	69	62	49	39
Living alone	67	60	47	37
Spouse	21	20	14	13
Other relatives	8	5	5	4
Nonrelatives	7	5	3	3
Institutionalized persons	15	13	6	-
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	2	-
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>				
Families	334	280	211	110
With own children under 18 years	185	154	115	48
Number of own children under 18 years	374	327	234	88
Married-couple families	192	155	110	59
With own children under 18 years	90	69	43	19
Number of own children under 18 years	159	133	80	31
Female householder, no husband present	127	112	93	48
With own children under 18 years	84	75	66	28
Number of own children under 18 years	198	177	144	57
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
Males 15 years and over	500	430	311	152
Never married	210	183	135	58
Now married, except separated	211	173	121	62
Separated	10	10	7	1
Widowed	20	17	13	11
Divorced	49	47	35	20
Females 15 years and over	463	398	313	171
Never married	144	124	103	48
Now married, except separated	152	129	97	55
Separated	16	14	12	7
Widowed	76	63	46	29
Divorced	75	68	55	32

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County		Newton County
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)	
<b>AGE</b>				
All persons	<b>2 452</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>948</b>
Under 5 years	213	127	54	86
5 to 9 years	201	111	43	90
10 to 14 years	218	126	43	92
15 to 19 years	241	143	73	98
20 to 24 years	195	131	68	64
25 to 34 years	400	252	118	148
35 to 44 years	349	210	93	139
45 to 54 years	245	154	86	91
55 to 64 years	189	115	48	74
65 to 74 years	131	87	47	44
75 to 84 years	57	40	24	17
85 years and over	13	8	7	5
3 and 4 years	89	55	24	34
16 years and over	1 775	1 117	558	658
18 years and over	1 668	1 060	534	608
21 years and over	1 530	960	468	570
60 years and over	293	185	95	108
62 years and over	255	164	87	91
Median	29.0	29.5	31.1	27.9
Female	<b>1 222</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>469</b>
Under 5 years	103	58	23	45
5 to 9 years	92	49	18	43
10 to 14 years	107	62	25	45
15 to 19 years	107	64	35	43
20 to 24 years	89	61	36	28
25 to 34 years	206	129	59	77
35 to 44 years	167	104	54	63
45 to 54 years	116	74	44	42
55 to 64 years	105	65	27	40
65 to 74 years	83	54	34	29
75 to 84 years	37	27	18	10
85 years and over	10	6	5	4
3 and 4 years	47	29	14	18
16 years and over	899	574	308	325
18 years and over	855	548	300	307
21 years and over	794	506	268	288
60 years and over	175	112	65	63
62 years and over	157	100	61	57
Median	30.6	31.2	34.0	29.2
Male	<b>1 230</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>479</b>
Median age	27.4	27.5	28.0	27.3
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>				
All persons	<b>2 452</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>948</b>
In households	2 420	1 475	684	945
Householder	873	556	299	317
Family householder	616	383	186	233
Nonfamily householder	257	173	113	84
Living alone	209	137	86	72
Spouse	472	283	121	189
Child	875	509	196	366
Other relatives	101	58	20	43
Nonrelatives	99	69	48	30
Institutionalized persons	4	4	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	28	25	18	3
Persons per household	2.66	2.58	2.39	2.80
Persons per family	3.18	3.09	2.91	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	<b>201</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>
In households	199	133	76	66
Householder	148	99	57	49
Nonfamily householder	79	52	35	27
Living alone	78	52	35	26
Spouse	39	25	14	14
Other relatives	9	6	3	3
Nonrelatives	3	3	2	—
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>				
Families	<b>616</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>233</b>
With own children under 18 years	336	198	93	138
Number of own children under 18 years	705	400	157	305
Married-couple families	<b>485</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>201</b>
With own children under 18 years	257	139	52	118
Number of own children under 18 years	560	306	98	254
Female householder, no husband present	<b>103</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>28</b>
With own children under 18 years	66	48	36	18
Number of own children under 18 years	122	73	51	49
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
Males 15 years and over	<b>900</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>344</b>
Never married	251	159	78	92
Now married, except separated	497	294	117	203
Separated	31	18	11	13
Widowed	15	10	4	5
Divorced	106	75	42	31
Females 15 years and over	<b>920</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>336</b>
Never married	170	107	66	63
Now married, except separated	488	295	132	193
Separated	35	26	17	9
Widowed	104	73	46	31
Divorced	123	83	51	40

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
<b>AGE</b>		
All persons	<b>751</b>	<b>516</b>
Under 5 years	58	29
5 to 9 years	55	35
10 to 14 years	40	29
15 to 19 years	98	70
20 to 24 years	107	68
25 to 34 years	136	91
35 to 44 years	125	92
45 to 54 years	69	55
55 to 64 years	35	25
65 to 74 years	15	11
75 to 84 years	12	11
85 years and over	1	—
3 and 4 years	19	10
16 years and over	586	415
18 years and over	548	389
21 years and over	472	334
60 years and over	47	35
62 years and over	36	29
Median	26.0	26.9
FEMALE	<b>335</b>	<b>214</b>
Under 5 years	28	14
5 to 9 years	30	19
10 to 14 years	16	11
15 to 19 years	28	16
20 to 24 years	45	27
25 to 34 years	47	27
35 to 44 years	73	50
45 to 54 years	35	26
55 to 64 years	23	16
65 to 74 years	4	3
75 to 84 years	5	5
85 years and over	1	—
3 and 4 years	10	5
16 years and over	256	168
18 years and over	245	162
21 years and over	222	149
60 years and over	22	17
62 years and over	14	12
Median	29.5	34.0
MALE	<b>416</b>	<b>302</b>
Median age	24.8	25.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
All persons	<b>751</b>	<b>516</b>
In households	600	365
Householder	144	90
Family householder	107	64
Nonfamily householder	37	26
Living alone	31	24
Spouse	148	98
Child	219	134
Other relatives	57	32
Nonrelatives	32	11
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	151	151
Persons per household	3.16	2.94
Persons per family	3.64	3.61
Persons 65 years and over	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>
In households	22	16
Householder	9	5
Nonfamily householder	4	2
Living alone	3	1
Spouse	1	1
Other relatives	11	9
Nonrelatives	1	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	6
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
Families	<b>107</b>	<b>64</b>
With own children under 18 years	74	43
Number of own children under 18 years	170	102
Married-couple families	<b>79</b>	<b>49</b>
With own children under 18 years	59	35
Number of own children under 18 years	137	82
Female householder, no husband present	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>
With own children under 18 years	8	6
Number of own children under 18 years	22	16
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
Males 15 years and over	<b>337</b>	<b>253</b>
Never married	227	186
Now married, except separated	90	55
Separated	5	2
Widowed	2	2
Divorced	13	8
Females 15 years and over	<b>261</b>	<b>170</b>
Never married	73	44
Now married, except separated	159	107
Separated	5	1
Widowed	11	8
Divorced	13	10

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County	
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>			
All persons	1 150	797	454
Under 5 years	138	97	57
5 to 9 years	125	82	37
10 to 14 years	123	84	50
15 to 19 years	130	94	49
20 to 24 years	98	77	56
25 to 34 years	181	118	72
35 to 44 years	166	113	66
45 to 54 years	87	67	32
55 to 64 years	52	33	19
65 to 74 years	21	16	8
75 to 84 years	21	13	6
85 years and over	8	3	2
3 and 4 years	61	43	26
16 years and over	738	511	300
18 years and over	700	490	291
21 years and over	617	426	248
60 years and over	74	47	25
62 years and over	68	43	24
Median	23.1	22.5	22.8
Female	587	416	230
Under 5 years	56	39	20
5 to 9 years	65	43	19
10 to 14 years	65	51	33
15 to 19 years	62	46	24
20 to 24 years	58	45	31
25 to 34 years	92	60	32
35 to 44 years	95	66	37
45 to 54 years	41	34	14
55 to 64 years	27	17	10
65 to 74 years	8	5	4
75 to 84 years	11	7	4
85 years and over	7	3	2
3 and 4 years	23	15	8
16 years and over	385	269	153
18 years and over	373	261	149
21 years and over	326	227	125
60 years and over	35	19	12
62 years and over	33	18	12
Median	24.2	23.0	22.3
Male	563	381	224
Median age	22.1	22.1	23.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>			
All persons	1 150	797	454
In households	1 121	774	437
Householder	328	232	142
Family householder	233	162	98
Nonfamily householder	95	70	44
Living alone	69	49	31
Spouse	217	143	72
Child	458	320	174
Other relatives	39	25	16
Nonrelatives	79	54	33
Institutionalized persons	7	5	3
Other persons in group quarters	22	18	14
Persons per household	2.93	2.93	2.91
Persons per family	3.51	3.52	3.52
Persons 65 years and over	50	32	16
In households	44	28	13
Householder	34	24	11
Nonfamily householder	20	15	7
Living alone	20	15	7
Spouse	7	2	1
Other relatives	2	1	1
Nonrelatives	1	1	—
Institutionalized persons	6	4	3
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>			
Families	233	162	98
With own children under 18 years	156	108	68
Number of own children under 18 years	395	276	149
Married-couple families	188	125	75
With own children under 18 years	123	82	53
Number of own children under 18 years	304	196	102
Female householder, no husband present	34	28	17
With own children under 18 years	29	24	14
Number of own children under 18 years	86	77	45
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			
Males 15 years and over	363	251	152
Never married	110	83	50
Now married, except separated	199	131	77
Separated	7	4	3
Widowed	6	5	3
Divorced	41	28	19
Females 15 years and over	401	283	158
Never married	106	78	43
Now married, except separated	227	151	79
Separated	13	12	7
Widowed	19	13	10
Divorced	36	29	19

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County	
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>			
All persons	<b>129 287</b>	<b>86 530</b>	<b>34 813</b>
Under 5 years	8 849	5 803	2 414
5 to 9 years	9 521	6 339	2 330
10 to 14 years	9 256	6 163	1 990
15 to 19 years	9 407	6 251	2 450
20 to 24 years	8 606	5 979	2 981
25 to 34 years	19 889	13 602	5 787
35 to 44 years	18 184	12 154	4 588
45 to 54 years	13 444	8 563	3 137
55 to 64 years	12 032	7 914	3 027
65 to 74 years	10 990	7 448	3 263
75 to 84 years	7 005	4 854	2 180
85 years and over	2 104	1 460	666
3 and 4 years	3 652	2 385	959
16 years and over	99 859	67 011	27 676
18 years and over	96 240	64 653	26 902
21 years and over	90 277	60 607	24 935
60 years and over	26 186	17 834	7 727
62 years and over	23 821	16 286	7 143
Median	34.6	34.3	33.9
Female	<b>67 422</b>	<b>45 456</b>	<b>18 731</b>
Under 5 years	4 350	2 843	1 206
5 to 9 years	4 600	3 070	1 160
10 to 14 years	4 499	2 978	968
15 to 19 years	4 638	3 114	1 281
20 to 24 years	4 350	3 044	1 543
25 to 34 years	10 157	6 971	2 950
35 to 44 years	9 311	6 245	2 370
45 to 54 years	6 940	4 421	1 667
55 to 64 years	6 357	4 283	1 709
65 to 74 years	6 186	4 241	1 908
75 to 84 years	4 488	3 159	1 467
85 years and over	1 546	1 087	502
3 and 4 years	1 827	1 190	475
16 years and over	53 076	35 944	15 184
18 years and over	51 311	34 794	14 800
21 years and over	48 332	32 747	13 735
60 years and over	15 477	10 727	4 815
62 years and over	14 231	9 873	4 473
Median	36.1	36.0	36.0
Male	<b>61 865</b>	<b>41 074</b>	<b>16 082</b>
Median age	32.9	32.5	31.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>			
All persons	<b>129 287</b>	<b>86 530</b>	<b>34 813</b>
In households	126 708	84 634	33 672
Householder	51 193	34 829	15 012
Family householder	36 293	24 011	9 283
Nonfamily householder	14 900	10 818	5 729
Living alone	13 186	9 556	4 979
Spouse	30 442	19 792	7 312
Child	38 060	25 050	8 996
Other relatives	3 441	2 366	965
Nonrelatives	3 572	2 597	1 387
Institutionalized persons	1 324	858	338
Other persons in group quarters	1 255	1 038	803
Persons per household	2.48	2.44	2.25
Persons per family	2.99	2.98	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	<b>20 099</b>	<b>13 762</b>	<b>6 109</b>
In households	18 970	13 012	5 806
Householder	13 546	9 396	4 269
Nonfamily householder	6 795	4 868	2 337
Living alone	6 653	4 756	2 276
Spouse	4 604	3 060	1 285
Child	671	456	191
Other relatives	149	100	61
Nonrelatives	1 036	662	296
Institutionalized persons	93	88	7
Other persons in group quarters			
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>			
Families	<b>36 293</b>	<b>24 011</b>	<b>9 283</b>
With own children under 18 years	17 094	11 306	4 159
Number of own children under 18 years	30 764	20 288	7 311
Married-couple families	<b>30 479</b>	<b>19 824</b>	<b>7 302</b>
With own children under 18 years	13 587	8 777	2 973
Number of own children under 18 years	25 095	16 221	5 431
Female householder, no husband present	<b>4 539</b>	<b>3 325</b>	<b>1 599</b>
With own children under 18 years	2 811	2 074	987
Number of own children under 18 years	4 621	3 391	1 588
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			
Males 15 years and over	<b>47 688</b>	<b>31 660</b>	<b>12 682</b>
Never married	10 509	7 241	3 275
Now married, except separated	31 260	20 330	7 505
Separated	673	478	239
Widowed	1 295	892	400
Divorced	3 951	2 719	1 263
Females 15 years and over	<b>53 973</b>	<b>36 565</b>	<b>15 397</b>
Never married	8 375	5 951	2 950
Now married, except separated	31 230	20 303	7 495
Separated	1 016	744	375
Widowed	7 795	5 467	2 532
Divorced	5 557	4 100	2 045

**Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Joplin, MO MSA		Jasper County		Newton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County							
RACE		Total	Carthage city	Joplin city (pri.)	Total	Joplin city (pri.)	Total	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 109	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 116
<b>RACE</b>	All persons	<b>134 910</b>	<b>90 465</b>	<b>10 747</b>	<b>37 032</b>	<b>44 445</b>	<b>3 929</b>	<b>2 881</b>	<b>4 137</b>	<b>3 492</b>	<b>1 929</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>4 308</b>
White		130 093	87 093	10 216	35 118	43 000	3 809	2 822	13	4 016	4 137	1 852	4 484	4 199	4 090
Block		1 327	1 153	236	858	174	38	54	50	47	79	43	76	11	139
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2 452	1 504	102	704	948	69	38	53	47	78	43	76	83	58
American Indian		2 440	1 492	102	696	948	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Eskimo		1 111	1 111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut		1 111	1 111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander		751	516	177	228	235	34	6	21	20	29	19	17	18	10
Asian		641	489	175	221	152	32	4	20	29	19	17	17	10	10
Chinese		63	47	3	40	16	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Filipino		74	59	11	29	15	-	-	3	2	1	2	1	4	1
Japanese		58	34	4	19	24	-	-	2	1	4	1	-	-	-
Asian Indian		105	63	9	42	42	19	-	-	6	8	1	2	2	7
Korean		59	45	12	19	14	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	-
Vietnamese		226	204	134	54	22	9	6	13	7	7	7	-	-	-
Cambodian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laotian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai		21	11	2	8	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Other Asian		35	26	2	7	83	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Pacific Islander		110	27	2	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-
Hawaiian		21	12	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoan		3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian		7	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander		79	7	16	124	88	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	6	11
Other race		287	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	11	9	6	-
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>															
All persons		<b>134 910</b>	<b>90 465</b>	<b>10 747</b>	<b>37 032</b>	<b>44 445</b>	<b>3 929</b>	<b>2 881</b>	<b>4 137</b>	<b>3 492</b>	<b>1 929</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>4 308</b>
Hispanic origin (of any race)		150 797	63 52	264	237	19	12	22	22	45	45	24	32	24	32
Mexican		737	500	60	60	18	-	10	1	1	1	15	27	14	28
Puerto Rican		95	77	-	6	3	3	1	2	-	5	5	1	1	-
Cuban		7	7	10	124	4	4	7	20	7	4	5	1	2	-
Other Hispanic origin		311	213	10	36 578	44 092	3 906	2 861	4 097	3 447	4 267	1 905	4 565	4 284	4 276
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>															
All persons		<b>134 910</b>	<b>90 465</b>	<b>10 747</b>	<b>37 032</b>	<b>44 445</b>	<b>3 929</b>	<b>2 881</b>	<b>4 137</b>	<b>3 492</b>	<b>1 929</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>4 308</b>
White		130 093	87 093	10 216	35 118	43 000	3 809	2 822	13	4 016	4 137	1 852	4 484	4 199	4 090
Hispanic origin		806	563	10 174	34 813	42 42	3 793	2 806	13	3 31	3 31	1	1	17	23
Non-Hispanic origin		129 287	86 530	10 174	34 813	42 757	3 793	2 806	1	3 985	3 985	1	1	4 462	4 462
Block		1 327	1 153	236	858	174	14	13	38	1	1	1	1	2	139
Hispanic origin		7	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Hispanic origin		1 320	1 147	233	855	173	14	12	37	11	50	17	11	2	139
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2 452	1 504	102	704	948	69	38	54	47	79	43	76	83	58
Hispanic origin		444	333	104	19	41	1	1	4	3	4	3	1	2	-
Non-Hispanic origin		2 408	1 471	98	685	937	65	37	44	44	79	42	75	81	58
Asian or Pacific Islander		751	516	177	228	235	34	6	21	32	20	6	17	18	10
Hispanic origin		33	21	4	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Hispanic origin		718	495	173	223	34	6	21	26	5	14	11	9	6	9
Other race		287	199	16	124	88	3	2	8	5	14	10	9	5	8
Hispanic origin		260	174	10	115	86	3	2	4	4	10	4	-	3	-

**Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

CENSUS TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County—Con.						Carthage city, Jasper County						Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County					
RACE		Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105					
<b>RACE</b>	All persons	5 366	3 721	3 153	4 121	3 083	4 848	2 812	2 750	4	3 365	2 403	1 716	943	4 298	4 195	4 195	8	904
White		5 090	3 651	3 068	3 992	2 887	4 575	2 74	2 74	4	2 860	2 351	1 639	938	4 12	4 12	4 12	8	904
Black		74	30	9	135	45	45	30	27	—	38	32	20	9	52	52	52	9	52
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		33	29	64	116	45	30	30	27	—	33	32	20	9	51	51	51	9	51
American Indian		33	29	64	115	45	30	30	27	—	33	32	20	9	51	51	51	9	51
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		168	167	3	8	6	6	168	167	—	48	6	6	16	—	—	—	—	—
Asian		168	167	3	8	6	6	168	167	—	45	4	4	15	21	21	21	21	20
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino		9	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		12	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laoation		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																			
All persons		5 366	3 721	3 153	4 121	3 083	4 848	2 812	2 74	4	3 365	2 403	1 716	943	4 298	4 195	4 195	8	904
Hispanic origin (of any race)		21	24	24	25	26	19	18	18	—	36	20	26	15	51	51	51	9	52
Mexican		13	20	17	19	17	19	14	14	—	5	12	11	7	28	28	28	7	28
Puerto Rican		—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	1	9	1	14	14	14	2	14
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	2	—
Other, Hispanic		5 345	3 697	3 129	4 096	3 057	4 1	6	6	4 829	2 794	4	3 329	2 383	1 690	928	928	928	928
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																			
All persons		5 366	3 721	3 153	4 121	3 083	4 848	2 812	2 74	4	3 365	2 403	1 716	943	4 298	4 195	4 195	8	904
White		5 090	3 651	3 068	3 992	2 887	4 575	2 74	2 74	4	2 860	2 351	1 639	938	4 12	4 12	4 12	8	904
Black		17	10	22	23	19	15	15	15	—	31	16	16	12	31	31	31	9	31
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		5 073	3 641	3 046	3 969	2 868	4 560	2 742	2 742	4	2 829	2 335	1 618	895	4 164	4 164	4 164	8	895
Hispanic origin		74	30	9	135	74	74	74	74	—	416	12	38	8	12	12	12	8	12
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		33	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	—	416	11	37	8	12	12	12	8	12
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	32	20	9	52	52	52	9	52
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		168	167	3	8	6	6	168	167	—	48	6	6	16	21	21	21	6	20
Hispanic origin		168	167	3	8	6	6	168	167	—	45	6	6	16	21	21	21	6	20
Not of Hispanic origin		165	165	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	165	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Other race		1	1	8	8	5	5	5	5	—	10	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County—Con.										Remainder of Jasper County								
		Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	
RACE	All persons	5 703	2 781	4 595	3 186	4 487	1 917	1 522	7	7	109	478	2 421	2 549	2 421	2 377	2 493	3	1 114	1 088
White	5 344	2 698	4 420	3 049	4 428	1 841	1 476	8	8	17	106	471	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	7
Black	153	28	58	43	62	134	42	24	24	42	6	6	2	2	34	33	38	38	38	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Alutiiq	161	34	94	94	61	134	42	24	24	42	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	17
American Indian	160	34	94	94	61	134	42	24	24	42	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	17
Eskimo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alutiiq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	45	20	6	6	20	12	6	6	6	6	8	8	1	1	5	5	5	5	8	8
Asian	45	20	6	6	20	12	6	6	6	6	8	8	1	1	5	5	5	5	8	8
Chinese	19	8	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Filipino	4	4	4	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japanese	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vietnamese	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	20	3	17	12	27	11	11	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	2	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All persons	5 703	2 781	4 595	3 186	4 487	1 917	1 522	7	7	109	478	2 421	2 549	2 421	2 377	2 493	3	1 114	1 088	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	86	27	64	23	65	24	15	14	14	14	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	10	9	9
Mexican	55	25	43	16	16	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rican	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	19	2	15	15	15	4	4	29	29	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin	5 617	2 754	4 594	3 183	4 487	1 917	1 522	7	7	107	478	2 407	2 519	2 407	2 367	2 471	3	1 104	1 080	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All persons	5 703	2 781	4 595	3 186	4 487	1 917	1 522	7	7	109	478	2 421	2 549	2 421	2 377	2 493	3	1 114	1 088	
White	5 344	2 698	4 420	3 049	4 428	1 841	1 476	8	8	106	471	2 421	2 549	2 421	2 377	2 493	3	1 114	1 088	
Hispanic origin	57	24	43	15	37	11	8	8	8	8	104	471	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	8
Not of Hispanic origin	5 287	2 674	4 377	3 034	4 191	1 830	1 468	7	7	104	471	2 367	2 471	2 367	2 367	2 471	3	1 080	1 080	
Block	133	26	38	43	43	86	86	8	8	8	104	471	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	7
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	133	26	38	43	43	86	86	8	8	8	104	471	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Alutiiq	161	34	94	94	62	134	42	24	24	42	6	6	2	2	6	6	3	3	3	3
Hispanic origin	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	153	34	88	88	88	133	41	23	23	41	6	6	2	2	6	6	3	3	3	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	45	20	6	6	20	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	43	20	6	6	20	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other race	20	3	17	12	27	11	11	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hispanic origin	19	3	15	15	15	25	8	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Rate and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

## CENSUS TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Remainder of Jasper County—Con.

		Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121	Tract 122
RACE	All persons	12	3 075	4 877	5 805	1 225	518	909	3 044	4 117	3 044	5 197	5 143
White		11	3 008	4 756	5 654	1 203	515	901	2 962	3 986	2 997	5 143	5 143
Black		—	3	21	4 192	4	13	3	8	116	28	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	52	87	83	115	13	3	2	62	115	41	41
American Indian	—	—	52	87	83	115	13	3	2	62	115	26	26
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>													
All persons	4 877	4 301	5 805	1 225	518	909	3 044	4 117	3 044	5 197	5 197	5 197	5 197
Hispanic origin (of any race)	22	24	48	6	2	6	22	25	25	11	9	11	11
Mexican	13	15	31	3	1	6	15	19	19	19	9	24	24
Puerto Rican	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	4	4
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	154
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>													
All persons	3 075	4 877	5 805	1 225	518	909	3 044	4 117	3 044	5 197	5 197	5 197	5 197
White	17	22	48	6	2	6	22	25	25	11	9	11	11
Hispanic origin	13	15	31	3	1	6	15	19	19	19	9	24	24
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	4	4
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	41
No of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jopser County			
		Total	Corthoge city	Joplin city (pt.)	Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 109
All housing units	57 938	39 554	4 725	17 624	18 384	1 743	1 196	1 557	1 475	1 843
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	53 020	36 134	4 306	15 851	16 886	1 623	1 104	1 466	1 378	1 705
Owner-occupied housing units	38 017	25 035	3 076	9 426	12 982	1 124	858	1 014	1 029	1 158
Percent of occupied housing units	71.7	69.3	71.4	59.5	76.9	69.3	77.7	69.2	74.7	67.9
White	37 101	24 411	2 992	9 069	12 690	1 105	837	1 001	1 014	1 132
Block	268	223	55	162	45	2	3	1	1	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	527	318	20	143	209	12	13	7	7	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	78	54	6	37	24	5	3	5	5	3
Other race	43	29	3	15	14	-	2	-	2	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	158	105	7	54	53	1	5	1	11	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	36 995	24 339	2 988	9 033	12 656	1 105	835	1 000	1 007	1 128
Renter-occupied housing units	15 003	11 099	1 230	6 425	3 904	499	246	452	349	547
White	14 312	10 576	1 187	6 037	3 736	481	239	444	335	517
Block	231	213	26	180	18	-	1	2	3	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	346	238	11	156	108	14	6	5	8	13
Asian or Pacific Islander	66	36	2	26	30	2	-	1	2	1
Other race	48	36	4	26	12	-	-	-	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	170	127	10	88	43	4	2	6	4	5
White, not of Hispanic origin	14 198	10 490	1 181	5 979	3 708	478	237	439	332	514
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	4 918	3 420	419	1 773	1 498	120	92	91	97	138
For sale only	906	593	66	293	313	32	21	20	26	28
For rent	1 523	1 150	136	701	373	38	28	36	33	46
Rented or sold, not occupied	705	512	96	233	193	14	13	12	17	27
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	145	82	9	25	63	6	4	4	2	5
For migrant workers	9	7	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-
Other vacant	1 630	1 076	112	520	554	30	26	19	18	32
Boarded up	106	76	2	34	30	-	-	-	2	8
ROOMS										
1 room	499	372	15	290	127	5	10	62	54	11
2 rooms	1 284	882	117	524	402	45	19	15	36	20
3 rooms	4 489	3 342	361	1 894	1 147	134	39	80	61	138
4 rooms	12 114	8 304	846	3 946	3 810	418	255	336	300	438
5 rooms	15 984	10 980	1 275	4 830	5 004	414	374	390	360	533
6 rooms	11 723	8 017	1 048	3 212	3 706	304	268	324	327	353
7 rooms	6 182	4 051	554	1 531	2 131	176	142	191	164	174
8 or more rooms	5 663	3 606	509	1 397	2 057	247	89	159	173	176
Median, all housing units	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	44 905	30 675	3 918	13 225	14 230	1 235	1 008	1 080	1 127	1 384
1, attached	624	439	61	235	185	23	8	15	40	43
2	1 679	1 365	178	966	314	74	12	34	50	90
3 or 4	1 736	1 520	244	966	216	30	7	60	2	194
5 to 9	1 180	1 033	154	580	147	63	-	97	-	32
10 to 19	1 094	780	79	677	314	107	-	71	4	13
20 to 49	511	368	-	365	143	49	-	27	62	-
50 or more	344	344	-	288	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	5 405	2 700	38	164	2 705	152	153	160	156	76
Other	460	330	53	158	130	10	8	13	34	11
Occupied housing units	53 020	36 134	4 306	15 851	16 886	1 623	1 104	1 466	1 378	1 705
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	13 640	9 904	1 353	5 232	3 736	482	236	344	318	437
2 persons	18 275	12 359	1 436	5 458	5 916	584	378	521	542	612
3 persons	8 936	5 949	626	2 406	2 987	266	215	275	231	313
4 persons	7 722	5 041	546	1 780	2 681	199	185	224	190	234
5 persons	3 122	2 024	224	686	1 098	74	60	70	78	75
6 or more persons	1 325	857	121	289	468	18	30	32	19	34
Median, occupied housing units	2.20	2.16	2.06	1.99	2.30	2.06	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.26	2.23	2.10	2.09	2.31	2.15	2.28	2.36	2.29	2.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.02	1.94	1.85	1.80	2.24	1.83	2.59	1.95	1.81	1.89
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	51 866	35 408	4 224	15 561	16 458	1 609	1 080	1 440	1 362	1 675
1.01 to 1.50	938	589	68	218	349	14	21	16	11	27
1.51 or more	216	137	14	72	79	.42	3	10	5	3
Mean	.46	.46	.43	.44	.47	.42	.48	.46	.45	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	27 085	19 661	2 862	8 700	7 424	918	723	807	828	1 009
Less than \$20,000	4 008	3 071	511	1 240	937	32	69	54	41	118
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9 833	7 418	1 212	3 197	2 415	178	288	198	179	296
\$40,000 to \$59,999	6 647	4 795	681	2 186	1 852	264	183	194	283	274
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 649	2 521	271	1 191	1 128	176	100	209	177	172
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 410	961	91	425	449	66	57	99	57	82
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 030	623	69	298	407	97	23	51	53	48
\$150,000 to \$199,999	321	183	17	104	138	61	2	2	27	13
\$200,000 to \$249,999	97	48	6	31	49	28	1	-	5	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	56	26	4	17	30	12	-	-	4	2
\$300,000 or more	34	15	-	11	19	4	-	-	2	1
Median (dollars)	39 400	38 300	35 600	39 500	42 900	58 300	40 400	54 400	54 200	45 900
Mean (dollars)	47 600	45 400	41 100	47 300	53 400	77 100	47 400	57 700	62 700	52 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 006	10 644	1 208	6 356	3 362	489	237	446	338	541
Median contract rent (dollars)	221	224	210	247	209	274	248	254	295	257
Mean contract rent (dollars)	233	236	214	256	222	292	252	255	423	245
With meals included in rent	95	88	1	78	7	-	-	1	72	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	762	805	875	873	218	-	-	875	914	213
No meals included in rent	13 037	9 986	1 153	6 039	3 051	470	223	418	242	517
No cash rent	874	570	54	239	304	19	14	27	24	23

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County—Con.								Carthage city, Jasper County	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)
All housing units	777	1 935	1 887	1 963	2 216	1 631	1 322	1 662	1 468	1 998
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units	729	1 763	1 733	1 694	2 088	1 530	1 235	1 556	1 240	1 888
Owner-occupied housing units	567	1 398	1 167	1 162	1 612	1 044	951	1 238	777	1 470
Percent of occupied housing units	77.8	79.3	67.3	68.6	77.2	68.2	77.0	79.6	62.7	77.9
White	552	1 371	1 147	1 108	1 588	1 033	934	1 218	727	1 447
White	1	1	—	39	12	5	1	—	38	12
Black	9	25	17	11	8	4	16	19	9	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	1	2	2	4	1	—	1	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	—
Other race	5	5	5	3	2	2	3	5	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	5	5	3	2	2	3	5	3	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	551	1 366	1 143	1 106	1 586	1 033	931	1 213	725	1 445
Renter-occupied housing units	162	365	566	532	476	486	284	318	463	418
White	153	349	551	511	460	478	275	304	443	402
Black	3	3	1	13	8	5	1	—	13	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	8	8	6	5	1	8	12	5	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	2	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
Other race	2	3	2	2	1	2	—	—	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	6	6	6	4	4	1	1	5	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	151	347	547	507	457	476	274	303	440	400
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units	48	172	154	269	128	101	87	106	228	110
For sale only	12	30	30	30	35	16	19	17	26	30
For rent	17	73	51	105	21	33	17	22	90	17
Rented or sold, not occupied	7	32	26	50	30	37	9	9	43	26
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	6	2	6	4	2	2	7	3	4
For migrant workers	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant	10	30	45	78	38	13	39	51	66	33
Boarded up	—	—	1	2	1	—	8	5	2	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room	—	43	10	16	1	2	3	10	12	1
2 rooms	4	47	58	91	19	23	13	26	88	14
3 rooms	24	124	219	160	128	150	75	111	130	118
4 rooms	85	475	370	494	292	323	351	284	369	237
5 rooms	145	572	468	484	549	510	403	453	373	486
6 rooms	144	348	355	367	539	339	250	390	269	508
7 rooms	132	178	191	185	329	163	149	197	130	303
8 or more rooms	243	148	216	166	359	121	78	191	97	331
Median, all housing units	6.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.8
Mean, all housing units	6.7	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.9
Median, occupied housing units	6.5	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.9	5.3	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.4	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached	707	1 515	1 540	1 481	1 866	1 270	951	1 357	1 130	1 752
1, attached	8	16	18	31	22	18	9	10	25	19
2	36	13	55	82	61	48	32	24	79	53
3 or 4	18	4	119	71	114	73	20	40	67	108
5 to 9	—	1	83	82	57	113	32	—	76	27
10 to 19	—	17	2	31	19	38	1	1	30	19
20 to 49	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	4	310	52	150	61	62	267	217	29	5
Other	4	6	18	35	16	9	10	13	32	15
Occupied housing units	729	1 763	1 733	1 694	2 088	1 530	1 235	1 556	1 240	1 888
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person	157	388	546	495	603	459	264	332	416	563
2 persons	237	617	496	553	737	496	452	569	380	672
3 persons	140	311	275	271	311	228	228	251	196	262
4 persons	127	274	280	214	286	231	196	245	131	252
5 persons	46	114	94	100	99	83	73	106	70	91
6 or more persons	22	59	42	61	52	33	22	53	47	48
Median, occupied housing units	2.38	2.30	2.15	2.14	2.10	2.12	2.28	2.28	2.04	2.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.30	2.24	2.19	2.14	2.16	2.31	2.27	2.09	2.11
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.42	2.28	1.83	1.97	1.80	1.97	2.19	2.33	1.91	1.73
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less	724	1 702	1 700	1 627	2 073	1 507	1 214	1 527	1 187	1 875
1.01 to 1.50	5	46	30	54	13	19	19	22	42	12
1.51 or more	—	15	3	13	2	4	2	7	11	1
Mean	.39	.50	.45	.47	.40	.45	.48	.47	.47	.40
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	527	949	1 040	961	1 434	942	580	616	714	1 367
Less than \$20,000	28	216	202	304	135	120	62	137	274	132
\$20,000 to \$39,999	140	328	411	402	466	439	264	234	351	379
\$40,000 to \$59,999	112	181	221	147	397	272	128	144	72	223
\$60,000 to \$79,999	86	131	123	51	247	75	77	71	13	82
\$80,000 to \$99,999	44	52	57	17	88	19	29	16	2	64
\$100,000 to \$149,999	54	35	21	19	74	13	16	9	2	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999	35	5	5	15	17	4	3	4	—	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999	13	—	—	6	6	—	1	1	—	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	6	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	56 300	34 800	34 200	28 300	45 200	36 900	38 200	35 100	24 200	44 100
Mean (dollars)	78 900	43 000	40 900	35 900	52 400	40 000	44 800	39 800	26 200	51 600
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	161	351	557	516	465	471	253	248	453	412
Median contract rent (dollars)	266	217	202	201	209	209	214	183	202	219
Mean contract rent (dollars)	276	222	196	206	207	212	209	188	205	216
With meals included in rent	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	237	50	—	875	—	—	—	—	875
No meals included in rent	155	309	521	485	434	454	238	222	433	386
No cash rent	6	41	33	31	30	17	15	26	20	25

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cottage city, Jasper County—Con.		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County							
	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
	All housing units	1 257	2	1 579	993	531	460	2 052	2 946	1 275
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units	1 176	2	1 425	927	497	430	1 941	2 601	1 188	2 041
Owner-occupied housing units	827	2	760	728	305	264	1 299	1 219	961	1 158
Percent of occupied housing units	70.3	100.0	53.3	78.5	61.4	61.4	66.9	46.9	80.9	56.7
White	816	2	628	707	298	258	1 276	1 179	942	1 124
Block	5	—	120	3	1	—	2	9	6	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	—	9	13	2	1	12	26	10	22
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	3	3	4	4	5	5	3	3
Other race	1	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	4	5	1	3	7	8	2	8
White, not of Hispanic origin	816	2	624	705	297	257	1 273	1 173	940	1 118
Renter-occupied housing units	349	—	665	199	192	166	642	1 382	227	883
White	342	—	584	195	188	160	624	1 274	219	848
Block	5	—	73	—	2	2	5	42	2	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	5	4	1	3	9	44	5	20
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	3	—	1	1	3	13	1	1
Other race	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	7	2	3	1	9	21	5	14
White, not of Hispanic origin	341	—	577	193	185	159	617	1 263	214	837
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units	81	—	154	66	34	30	111	345	87	292
For sole only	10	—	17	19	6	10	19	52	34	45
For rent	29	—	34	22	24	10	38	195	7	90
Rented or sold, not occupied	27	—	31	10	—	3	19	33	17	40
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	—	—	2	3	1	6	1	—	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other vacant	13	—	72	13	1	6	29	63	29	116
Boarded up	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	3	3
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room	2	—	9	1	61	51	2	49	2	28
2 rooms	15	—	49	11	8	28	33	83	9	70
3 rooms	113	—	258	22	21	28	179	286	35	315
4 rooms	240	—	488	190	72	110	342	832	152	567
5 rooms	415	1	452	315	102	96	546	898	418	684
6 rooms	271	—	217	244	103	61	492	527	381	383
7 rooms	121	—	76	132	80	26	256	168	168	162
8 or more rooms	80	1	30	78	84	60	202	103	110	124
Median, all housing units	5.1	7.0	4.5	5.4	5.5	4.6	5.4	4.7	5.6	4.8
Mean, all housing units	5.2	7.5	4.6	5.5	5.4	4.8	5.5	4.8	5.7	4.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	7.0	4.5	5.4	5.6	4.7	5.4	4.8	5.6	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	7.0	4.9	5.6	6.5	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	—	4.0	4.5	3.7	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.0	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached	1 034	2	1 273	903	325	291	1 564	1 914	1 241	1 881
1, attached	17	—	29	7	5	12	23	27	5	39
2	46	—	43	12	13	32	78	182	16	167
3 or 4	69	—	46	4	52	—	41	176	5	152
5 to 9	51	—	7	—	43	—	125	220	2	38
10 to 19	30	—	14	—	64	4	93	334	—	29
20 to 49	—	—	3	—	27	62	—	74	—	—
50 or more	—	—	116	—	—	—	104	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	4	—	30	61	—	35	15	1	—	2
Other	6	—	18	6	2	24	9	18	6	25
Occupied housing units	1 176	2	1 425	927	497	430	1 941	2 601	1 188	2 041
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person	374	—	570	186	129	168	595	926	346	753
2 persons	382	2	446	327	158	154	762	889	480	652
3 persons	168	—	192	189	92	47	286	388	159	307
4 persons	163	—	133	158	87	38	203	250	139	207
5 persons	63	—	57	45	22	19	71	96	50	88
6 or more persons	26	—	27	22	9	4	24	52	14	34
Median, occupied housing units	2.06	2.00	1.82	2.35	2.26	1.81	1.99	1.92	2.02	1.91
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.10	2.00	1.88	2.28	2.84	2.05	2.08	2.00	1.98	1.96
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.88	—	1.71	2.68	1.50—	1.50—	1.74	1.83	2.19	1.81
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less	1 160	2	1 386	913	487	421	1 921	2 558	1 182	1 994
1.01 to 1.50	14	—	31	12	2	5	19	34	5	38
1.51 or more	2	—	8	2	8	4	1	9	1	9
Mean	.45	.27	.47	.47	.46	.43	.40	.45	.39	.44
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	779	2	693	670	284	215	1 208	1 141	907	1 072
Less than \$20,000	104	1	211	52	2	18	33	199	39	206
\$20,000 to \$39,999	401	—	342	275	4	80	211	474	216	632
\$40,000 to \$59,999	229	1	118	177	26	32	466	300	376	193
\$60,000 to \$79,999	35	—	20	91	141	24	285	138	193	33
\$80,000 to \$99,999	7	—	—	51	68	6	94	24	54	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	—	1	21	42	28	74	5	25	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	1	2	1	18	30	—	3	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	1	—	5	9	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	1	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	35 600	35 000	27 400	40 700	75 900	43 700	55 100	35 400	49 100	30 200
Mean (dollars)	36 400	35 000	29 100	47 700	80 400	73 200	62 800	38 500	52 500	31 500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	343	—	660	192	190	163	636	1 370	221	876
Median contract rent (dollars)	218	—	183	258	289	348	315	263	333	216
Mean contract rent (dollars)	222	—	190	263	303	575	335	262	326	215
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	2	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	935	—	132	—	—
No meals included in rent	334	—	627	185	188	83	621	1 330	206	842
No cash rent	9	—	33	7	2	10	15	38	15	34

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County—Con.						Remainder of Jasper County		
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
All housing units	1 411	2 480	772	742	3	47	203	1 026	1 015
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units	1 298	2 086	724	644	3	46	177	969	948
Owner-occupied housing units	835	877	562	425	2	31	130	709	765
Percent of occupied housing units	64.3	42.0	77.6	66.0	66.7	67.4	73.4	73.2	80.7
White	815	849	548	414	2	29	130	703	756
Black	5	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	17	8	9	—	2	—	5	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
Other race	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (any race)	2	6	5	2	—	1	—	—	8
White, not of Hispanic origin	813	844	547	412	2	28	130	703	750
Renter-occupied housing units	463	1 209	162	219	1	15	47	260	183
White	437	1 131	153	208	1	15	44	256	175
Black	14	24	3	2	—	—	1	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	45	4	6	—	—	2	4	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other race	1	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (any race)	4	15	4	3	—	—	—	3	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	434	1 125	151	208	1	15	44	254	173
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units	113	394	48	98	—	1	26	57	67
For sale only	24	39	12	16	—	—	2	14	16
For rent	39	175	17	49	—	1	6	12	23
Rented or sold, not occupied	26	31	7	16	—	—	3	12	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	6	2	—	—	—	2	1	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant	21	143	10	17	—	—	13	18	12
Boarded up	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room	10	41	—	36	—	—	9	1	3
2 rooms	14	182	4	32	—	1	8	7	8
3 rooms	114	533	24	74	—	5	17	59	33
4 rooms	345	543	84	217	—	4	65	264	190
5 rooms	409	508	144	242	2	14	59	288	264
6 rooms	258	295	143	96	—	12	24	221	266
7 rooms	134	161	130	31	—	7	10	111	138
8 or more rooms	127	217	243	14	1	4	11	75	113
Median, all housing units	5.0	4.4	6.4	4.5	5.3	5.5	4.5	5.1	5.5
Mean, all housing units	5.3	4.7	6.7	4.5	6.7	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.7
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	4.5	6.5	4.7	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.2	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.6	6.9	4.9	7.0	6.0	4.8	5.4	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	3.7	5.0	4.1	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached	1 053	1 398	704	639	3	35	105	755	836
1, attached	37	31	8	11	—	1	1	10	28
2	70	300	36	10	—	7	—	21	18
3 or 4	190	281	18	1	—	—	3	8	2
5 to 9	32	112	—	1	—	—	—	54	—
10 to 19	13	109	—	17	—	—	—	7	—
20 to 49	—	146	—	53	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	7	3	2	5	—	3	92	160	121
Other	9	32	4	5	—	—	2	11	10
Occupied housing units	1 298	2 086	724	644	3	46	177	969	948
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person	353	840	156	205	—	5	50	215	150
2 persons	460	652	235	214	2	27	51	363	388
3 persons	239	271	139	89	1	7	26	183	184
4 persons	161	196	126	76	—	6	27	137	152
5 persons	60	85	46	46	—	1	15	48	59
6 or more persons	25	42	22	14	—	—	8	23	15
Median, occupied housing units	2.14	1.81	2.38	2.05	2.25	2.17	2.25	2.24	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.27	2.06	2.37	2.01	2.50	2.19	2.30	2.23	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.85	1.56	2.42	2.13	2.00	2.11	2.00	2.29	2.17
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less	1 276	2 040	719	615	3	46	167	953	941
1.01 to 1.50	19	30	5	18	—	—	9	14	6
1.51 or more	3	16	—	11	—	—	1	2	1
Mean	.45	.44	.39	.51	.35	.43	.55	.47	.45
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	783	779	524	396	2	26	53	523	613
Less than \$20,000	89	211	27	152	—	1	17	52	23
\$20,000 to \$39,999	235	390	139	196	1	2	13	194	99
\$40,000 to \$59,999	213	123	111	39	—	12	6	168	251
\$60,000 to \$79,999	135	35	86	6	—	4	9	68	153
\$80,000 to \$99,999	62	12	44	—	—	3	6	31	51
\$100,000 to \$149,999	35	6	54	2	—	4	2	9	25
\$150,000 to \$199,999	11	1	35	—	1	—	—	1	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$300,000 or more	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	45 500	28 700	56 600	23 900	95 000	53 600	33 100	41 500	54 900
Mean (dollars)	51 900	32 000	79 200	26 100	100 000	63 200	43 600	45 400	58 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	459	1 198	161	215	1	14	45	256	175
Median contract rent (dollars)	256	211	266	220	575	250	184	215	264
Mean contract rent (dollars)	241	217	276	215	575	272	199	216	278
With meals included in rent	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	213	478	237	—	—	—	—	875	188
No meals included in rent	439	1 158	155	190	1	14	38	230	159
No cash rent	19	36	6	24	—	—	7	25	14

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)
All housing units	432	5	1 193	1 793	1 884	2 344	495	218	374
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units	407	5	1 119	1 688	1 730	2 158	454	200	354
Owner-occupied housing units	323	5	973	1 428	1 165	1 676	385	142	217
Percent of occupied housing units	79.4	100.0	87.0	84.6	67.3	77.7	84.8	71.0	61.3
White	317	4	957	1 403	1 145	1 647	381	141	217
Black	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	1	16	20	17	23	2	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	3	1	5	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	3	3	5	8	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	315	4	954	1 403	1 141	1 644	381	141	217
Renter-occupied housing units	84	—	146	260	565	482	69	58	137
White	80	—	141	253	550	467	68	58	136
Black	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	—	2	5	8	15	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	—	3	—	6	4	1	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	80	—	139	253	546	463	67	57	135
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units	25	—	74	105	154	186	41	18	20
For sale only	4	—	14	24	30	45	4	5	6
For rent	7	—	24	29	51	34	15	4	4
Rented or sold, not occupied	1	—	16	21	26	27	7	4	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	—	6	5	2	1	3	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	11	—	13	26	45	79	12	5	—
Boarded up	1	—	—	1	1	11	—	1	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room	1	—	7	1	10	9	4	—	—
2 rooms	6	—	15	14	58	38	3	5	8
3 rooms	24	—	50	67	219	194	30	10	37
4 rooms	93	1	258	249	370	562	125	55	83
5 rooms	124	1	330	537	466	697	111	63	95
6 rooms	95	1	252	531	355	459	98	31	68
7 rooms	40	2	147	240	191	208	55	26	42
8 or more rooms	49	—	134	154	215	177	69	28	41
Median, all housing units	5.2	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.1
Mean, all housing units	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.3
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	—	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached	331	3	876	1 575	1 537	1 831	351	114	236
1, attached	6	—	5	14	18	15	6	3	1
2	20	—	3	19	55	7	3	8	2
3 or 4	4	—	3	31	119	9	4	6	4
5 to 9	—	—	—	12	83	14	6	30	62
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	8
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	69	2	305	135	52	392	121	56	58
Other	2	—	1	7	18	17	3	1	3
Occupied housing units	407	5	1 119	1 688	1 730	2 158	454	200	354
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person	84	1	183	264	546	475	79	40	85
2 persons	152	2	403	494	494	695	173	65	114
3 persons	74	1	222	378	274	394	75	49	60
4 persons	73	1	198	341	280	357	83	34	68
5 persons	15	—	68	160	94	174	30	8	20
6 or more persons	9	—	45	51	42	63	14	4	7
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.25	2.43	2.73	2.15	2.37	2.36	2.42	2.31
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.34	2.25	2.42	2.74	2.24	2.38	2.37	2.50	2.37
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.05	—	2.53	2.63	1.83	2.31	2.25	2.17	2.16
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less	399	5	1 087	1 643	1 697	2 100	440	198	347
1.01 to 1.50	8	—	28	44	30	47	12	1	5
1.51 or more	—	—	4	1	3	11	2	1	2
Mean	.46	.41	.49	.51	.45	.51	.47	.47	.48
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	226	3	553	1 221	1 038	1 153	247	67	163
Less than \$20,000	29	1	64	92	202	312	30	3	16
\$20,000 to \$39,999	61	1	132	569	410	509	51	6	38
\$40,000 to \$59,999	61	1	142	298	221	180	75	18	43
\$60,000 to \$79,999	37	—	125	120	123	78	38	24	40
\$80,000 to \$99,999	20	—	51	87	57	29	15	6	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13	—	33	45	21	39	17	10	10
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	—	5	7	4	5	15	—	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	47 200	22 500	51 300	38 800	34 100	30 200	50 300	66 400	55 200
Mean (dollars)	54 600	24 700	55 100	47 200	40 700	35 900	63 700	68 200	57 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	82	—	136	251	556	457	63	53	128
Median contract rent (dollars)	261	—	211	228	202	180	188	95	187
Mean contract rent (dollars)	269	—	235	244	195	183	214	131	184
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	50	150	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	78	—	119	237	520	405	52	48	120
No cash rent	4	—	17	14	33	50	11	5	8

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Newton County	Joplin city (pt.), Newton County	Remainder of Newton County	
	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121	Tract 122			Tract 201	Tract 202
All housing units	1 275	1 660	1 158	2 130	3 240	1 743	1 760	1 648
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 189	1 554	1 090	1 935	3 010	1 623	1 614	1 494
Percent of occupied housing units	920	1 236	905	1 554	2 316	1 124	954	1 135
White	77.4	79.5	83.0	80.3	76.9	69.3	59.1	76.0
Black	905	1 216	892	1 536	2 269	1 105	934	1 122
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	14	19	9	16	30	12	15	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	3	1	7	5	2	2
Other race	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	5	1	7	9	1	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	903	1 211	891	1 530	2 266	1 105	933	1 121
Renter-occupied housing units	269	318	185	381	694	499	660	359
White	260	304	183	377	675	481	618	345
Black	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	12	2	4	15	14	25	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	2	—	—	2	2	10	10
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	1	1	2	7	4	13	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	259	303	182	375	669	478	611	344
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units	86	106	68	195	230	120	146	154
For sole occupancy	19	17	9	25	63	32	32	56
For rent	16	22	12	54	54	38	54	57
Rented or sold, not occupied	9	9	10	14	38	14	6	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	7	7	9	13	6	8	6
For migrant workers	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Other vacant	39	51	28	92	61	30	46	22
Boarded up	8	5	4	6	3	—	2	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room	3	10	2	7	11	5	38	14
2 rooms	12	26	10	23	73	45	81	27
3 rooms	70	111	36	130	180	134	228	71
4 rooms	347	284	159	407	657	418	294	248
5 rooms	389	452	325	674	721	414	402	510
6 rooms	238	390	270	458	636	304	329	386
7 rooms	142	197	181	236	390	176	209	196
8 or more rooms	74	190	175	195	572	247	179	196
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.4
Mean, all housing units	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.6	5.5	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached	915	1 355	1 021	1 691	2 447	1 235	1 335	1 423
1, attached	8	10	3	15	44	23	26	13
2	25	24	2	14	85	74	65	15
3 or 4	20	40	—	57	36	30	75	31
5 to 9	32	—	—	6	63	63	56	13
10 to 19	1	1	—	4	107	107	90	110
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	49	49	94	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	264	217	125	329	395	152	5	32
Other	10	13	7	14	14	10	14	11
Occupied housing units	1 189	1 554	1 090	1 935	3 010	1 623	1 614	1 494
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person	259	332	164	392	691	482	611	366
2 persons	425	567	407	672	1 110	584	492	500
3 persons	221	251	194	331	539	266	212	270
4 persons	190	245	196	333	453	199	180	243
5 persons	72	106	93	152	171	74	86	84
6 or more persons	22	53	36	55	46	18	33	31
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.28	2.44	2.36	2.23	2.06	1.90	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.31	2.28	2.39	2.39	2.31	2.15	2.06	2.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.20	2.33	2.85	2.18	1.94	1.83	1.50	2.28
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less	1 168	1 525	1 060	1 893	2 971	1 609	1 589	1 470
1.01 to 1.50	19	22	23	35	30	14	19	21
1.51 or more	2	7	7	7	9	—	6	3
Mean	.48	.47	.47	.49	.43	.42	.42	.44
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	554	614	293	778	1 800	918	857	1 008
Less than \$20,000	61	136	58	224	69	32	77	57
\$20,000 to \$39,999	262	234	78	352	273	178	384	411
\$40,000 to \$59,999	116	143	68	137	472	264	253	254
\$60,000 to \$79,999	73	71	56	44	397	176	99	148
\$80,000 to \$99,999	26	16	21	17	192	66	19	77
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12	9	9	2	228	97	18	50
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	4	2	1	94	61	5	10
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	—	—	36	28	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	1	23	12	1	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	1	—	16	4	—	—
Median (dollars)	37 700	35 100	41 900	29 500	63 700	58 300	38 400	42 100
Mean (dollars)	44 000	39 800	47 800	32 600	79 200	77 100	43 300	51 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	239	248	102	289	662	489	650	346
Median contract rent (dollars)	211	183	177	167	268	274	189	235
Mean contract rent (dollars)	205	188	190	164	282	292	198	245
With meals included in rent	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	213	—	—	—	413	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	224	222	83	259	620	470	622	326
No meals included in rent	15	26	18	30	42	19	27	20
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Newton County—Con.							
	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
All housing units	1 059	2 194	1 497	2 908	1 484	1 516	1 468	1 107
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units	967	2 009	1 387	2 668	1 365	1 419	1 337	1 003
Owner-occupied housing units	686	1 632	1 192	2 184	1 106	1 080	1 080	809
Percent of occupied housing units	70.9	81.2	85.9	81.9	81.0	76.1	80.8	80.7
White	651	1 609	1 164	2 126	1 055	1 064	1 060	800
Black	20	3	4	7	1	1	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	13	17	18	48	45	13	14	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	2	2	1	3	1	4	1
Other race	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	7	4	8	11	5	3	5	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	645	1 606	1 161	2 119	1 052	1 062	1 057	795
Renter-occupied housing units	281	377	195	484	259	339	257	194
White	254	370	194	468	243	324	249	190
Black	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	5	1	14	14	11	6	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Other race	—	1	—	1	1	3	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	4	3	2	2	8	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	252	367	191	467	242	320	249	187
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units	92	185	110	240	119	97	131	104
For sole only	26	25	31	42	10	13	21	25
For rent	30	22	16	55	22	30	33	16
Rented or sold, not occupied	7	45	24	35	18	9	13	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	7	7	14	1	4	5	3
For migrant workers	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant	27	86	31	94	68	41	58	51
Boarded up	3	5	3	11	—	—	4	2
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room	6	7	6	25	7	9	8	2
2 rooms	24	31	28	60	27	30	33	16
3 rooms	77	118	46	184	94	60	91	44
4 rooms	241	462	239	704	325	357	327	195
5 rooms	284	612	307	766	460	450	458	341
6 rooms	210	466	332	533	323	282	293	248
7 rooms	108	271	214	314	153	194	151	145
8 or more rooms	109	227	325	322	95	134	107	116
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4
Mean, all housing units	5.4	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5
Mean, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached	890	1 715	1 212	1 974	1 243	1 076	1 177	950
1, attached	16	13	21	33	12	12	9	7
2	56	22	11	24	11	32	4	—
3 or 4	21	7	6	4	21	1	20	—
5 to 9	8	1	—	1	3	1	1	—
10 to 19	1	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	57	422	243	853	175	386	242	138
Other	10	11	4	18	17	8	15	12
Occupied housing units	967	2 009	1 387	2 668	1 365	1 419	1 337	1 003
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person	235	327	209	457	328	215	308	198
2 persons	331	700	526	972	440	524	464	383
3 persons	159	407	273	523	219	271	221	166
4 persons	158	364	254	436	241	252	207	147
5 persons	62	151	97	197	85	106	89	67
6 or more persons	22	60	28	83	52	51	48	42
Median, occupied housing units	2.25	2.47	2.42	2.40	2.31	2.44	2.28	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.23	2.42	2.45	2.40	2.27	2.42	2.25	2.23
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.33	2.84	2.24	2.42	2.60	2.58	2.46	2.74
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less	944	1 951	1 362	2 577	1 322	1 361	1 297	976
1.01 to 1.50	21	44	16	70	39	47	36	22
1.51 or more	2	14	9	21	4	11	4	5
Mean	.47	.50	.44	.50	.49	.51	.49	.47
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	549	578	882	732	671	383	585	261
Less than \$20,000	130	72	37	72	150	40	177	93
\$20,000 to \$39,999	180	222	95	176	288	114	261	106
\$40,000 to \$59,999	92	163	208	192	152	127	104	43
\$60,000 to \$79,999	89	84	221	130	59	75	31	16
\$80,000 to \$99,999	28	22	126	70	17	16	6	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	25	12	131	55	4	10	4	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	2	33	21	—	1	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	8	9	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	11	5	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	12	2	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	36 500	39 600	68 500	51 000	33 400	44 800	28 600	26 700
Mean (dollars)	44 500	44 000	81 300	62 500	37 000	48 400	31 500	30 100
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	256	256	173	377	228	269	221	97
Median contract rent (dollars)	177	210	231	214	171	196	172	162
Mean contract rent (dollars)	183	214	253	237	183	202	182	160
With meals included in rent	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	213	—	363	125	237	—	50
No meals included in rent	232	218	150	323	203	245	187	75
No cash rent	24	37	23	53	23	23	34	21

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Jasper County				Newton County		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County	
		Total	Joplin, MO MSA	Cottage city	Joplin city (pt.)	Total	Newton County	Joplin city (pt.)	Tract 101
<b>Occupied housing units</b>									
TENURE		51 413	34 987	4 179	15 106	16 426		1 212	
Owner-occupied housing units		37 101	24 411	2 992	9 069	12 690		628	
Percent of occupied housing units		72.2	69.8	71.6	60.0	77.3		58.8	
Renter-occupied housing units		14 312	10 576	1 187	6 037	3 736		58.4	
Percent of occupied housing units		27.8	30.2	28.4	40.0	22.7		48.2	
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room		323	247	10	196	76		6	
2 rooms		896	614	72	365	282		41	
3 rooms		3 678	2 747	288	1 552	931		215	
4 rooms		10 273	7 041	723	3 267	3 322		374	
5 rooms		14 296	9 792	1 152	4 161	4 504		333	
6 rooms		10 862	7 410	963	2 886	3 452		169	
7 rooms		5 771	3 769	507	1 401	2 002		49	
8 or more rooms		5 314	3 367	464	1 278	1 947		25	
Median, occupied housing units		5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.3		4.4	
Median, owner-occupied housing units		5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6		4.8	
Median, renter-occupied housing units		4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4		3.9	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached		40 507	27 633	3 547	11 593	12 874		950	
1, attached		515	357	45	184	158		20	
2		1 414	1 137	141	801	277		38	
3 or 4		1 432	1 246	203	763	186		38	
5 to 9		941	823	108	456	118		6	
10 to 19		843	604	70	512	239		13	
20 to 49		395	270	-	267	125		3	
50 or more		333	333	333	277	-		109	
Mobile home or trailer		4 689	2 346	34	135	2 343		25	
Other		344	238	31	118	106		10	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person		13 238	9 596	1 326	5 003	3 642		488	
2 persons		17 794	12 003	1 399	5 224	5 791		379	
3 persons		8 642	5 742	604	2 273	2 900		161	
4 persons		7 476	4 881	524	1 694	2 595		113	
5 persons		3 010	1 951	211	648	1 059		50	
6 or more persons		1 253	814	115	264	439		21	
Median, occupied housing units		2.20	2.16	2.16	1.99	2.29		1.81	
Median, owner-occupied housing units		2.26	2.23	2.23	2.09	2.30		1.90	
Median, renter-occupied housing units		2.00	1.92	1.82	1.78	2.23		1.66	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less		50 353	34 320	4 106	14 848	16 033		1 181	
1.01 to 1.50		865	543	60	196	322		26	
1.51 or more		195	124	13	62	.71		5	
Mean		.46	.45	.42	.44	.46		.47	
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units		26 385	19 138	2 785	8 371	7 247		572	
Less than \$20,000		3 832	2 940	487	1 164	892		167	
\$20,000 to \$39,999		9 549	7 195	1 172	3 058	2 354		287	
\$40,000 to \$59,999		6 511	4 699	672	1 812	1 812		99	
\$60,000 to \$79,999		3 581	2 473	269	1 157	1 108		17	
\$80,000 to \$99,999		1 397	951	90	418	446		-	
\$100,000 to \$149,999		1 019	616	68	294	403		-	
\$150,000 to \$199,999		313	176	17	101	137		-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999		95	47	6	30	48		-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999		54	26	4	17	28		-	
\$300,000 or more		34	15	38 500	11	43 19		-	
Median (dollars)		39 600	45 600	41 400	35 800	39 800		27 700	
Mean		47 800			47 600	53 600		29 500	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units		13 339	10 130	1 166	5 972	3 209		580	
Median contract rent (dollars)		221	224	210	249	186		210	
With meals included in rent		234	237	214	258	223		192	
Mean contract rent (dollars)		93	86	81	77	77		-	
Mean (dollars)		771	816	875	877	218		2910	
No meals included in rent		12 409	9 499	1 117	5 667	5 667		549	
No cash rent				48	545	228		31	

**Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Total	Joplin County	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County
<b>Occupied Housing Units</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units	268	223	162	120
Percent of occupied housing units	53.7	51.1	47.4	62.2
Renter-occupied housing units	231	213	180	73
Percent of occupied housing units	46.3	48.9	52.6	37.8
<b>ROOMS</b>				
1 room	2	2	2	—
2 rooms	12	11	8	3
3 rooms	40	35	28	13
4 rooms	130	110	94	52
5 rooms	157	144	114	68
6 rooms	93	78	57	34
7 rooms	42	36	26	18
8 or more rooms	23	20	13	5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
1, detached	391	337	261	175
1, attached	12	12	10	6
2	21	21	14	2
3 or 4	26	25	23	3
5 to 9	11	10	9	1
10 to 19	18	18	16	1
20 to 49	2	2	2	—
50 or more	3	3	3	2
Mobile home or trailer	10	3	3	—
Other	5	5	4	3
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
1 person	147	138	117	77
2 persons	152	133	110	61
3 persons	100	80	59	29
4 persons	59	50	33	17
5 persons	24	23	14	7
6 or more persons	17	12	9	2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.17	2.10	1.99	1.82
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.17	2.05	1.84	1.72
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.18	2.14	2.10	1.98
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
1.00 or less	485	425	335	190
1.01 to 1.50	11	10	7	3
1.51 or more	3	1	—	—
Mean	.49	.49	.47	.42
<b>VALUE</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	246	210	154	113
Less than \$20,000	79	67	47	42
\$20,000 to \$39,999	106	94	67	52
\$40,000 to \$59,999	46	38	32	18
\$60,000 to \$79,999	14	10	8	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	1	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	28,200	28,000	27,500	24,800
Mean (dollars)	30,600	30,200	30,100	26,800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
Specified rent-occupied housing units	226	211	176	72
Median contract rent (dollars)	210	212	208	166
With rents included in rent	204	204	202	172
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—
No rents included in rent	213	201	175	70
No cash rent	13	10	3	3

**Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Joplin, MO MSA		Jasper County	
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Newton County	
Occupied housing units	873	556	299	317	
<b>TENURE</b>					
Owner-occupied housing units	527	318	143	209	
Percent of occupied housing units	60.4	57.2	47.8	65.9	
Renter-occupied housing units	346	238	156	108	
Percent of occupied housing units	39.6	42.8	52.2	34.1	
<b>ROOMS</b>					
1 room	12	8	6	4	
2 rooms	23	15	12	8	
3 rooms	81	53	36	28	
4 rooms	22	130	72	91	
5 rooms	222	141	73	81	
6 rooms	161	114	57	47	
7 rooms	98	60	24	28	
8 or more rooms	65	35	19	30	
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>					
1, detached	642	419	222	223	
1, attached	10	5	3	5	
2	28	20	18	8	
3 or 4	28	26	19	2	
5 to 9	28	21	17	7	
10 to 19	15	10	10	5	
20 to 49	9	5	5	4	
50 or more	1	1	1	1	
Mobile home or trailer	103	42	1	1	
Other	9	7	3	2	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>					
1 person	209	137	86	72	
2 persons	279	189	105	90	
3 persons	151	97	49	54	
4 persons	134	77	34	57	
5 persons	62	35	16	27	
6 or more persons	38	21	9	17	
Median, occupied housing units	2.32	2.25	2.10	2.46	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.31	2.18	2.03	2.57	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.33	2.18	2.18	2.28	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>					
1.00 or less	829	529	290	300	
1.01 to 1.50	38	23	7	15	
1.51 or more	6	4	2	2	
Mean	.54	.52	.46	.58	
<b>VALUE</b>					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	370	251	132	119	
Less than \$20,000	89	58	27	31	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	154	108	56	46	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	71	47	27	24	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	39	16	12	12	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	8	6	4	2	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	3	2	3	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	—	—	1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	33,200	32,800	34,400	34,000	
Mean (dollars)	38,000	37,600	38,500	38,900	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	333	234	155	99	
Median contract rent (dollars)	209	216	226	181	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	216	227	236	190	
With needs included in rent	2	2	1	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	350	350	537	—	
No meals included in rent	314	222	149	92	
No cash rent	17	10	10	7	

**Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
Occupied housing units -----	144	90
<b>TENURE</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	78	54
Percent of occupied housing units -----	54.2	60.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	66	36
Percent of occupied housing units -----	45.8	40.0
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room -----	4	1
2 rooms -----	11	7
3 rooms -----	18	13
4 rooms -----	39	22
5 rooms -----	25	18
6 rooms -----	18	10
7 rooms -----	12	8
8 or more rooms -----	17	11
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.5	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.2
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1, detached -----	87	54
1, attached -----	7	4
2 -----	6	6
3 or 4 -----	10	8
5 to 9 -----	3	1
10 to 19 -----	17	8
20 to 49 -----	-	-
50 or more -----	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	-	-
Other -----	6	4
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>		
1 person -----	31	24
2 persons -----	25	16
3 persons -----	28	20
4 persons -----	30	15
5 persons -----	16	7
6 or more persons -----	14	8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.07	2.75
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.00	2.95
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.14	2.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less -----	115	75
1.01 to 1.50 -----	19	9
1.51 or more -----	10	6
Mean -----	.84	.81
<b>VALUE</b>		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	52	38
Less than \$20,000 -----	3	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	14	12
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	11	6
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	9	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	4	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	-
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	53	48
Mean (dollars) -----	800	300
Median (dollars) -----	77	69
Mean (dollars) -----	100	100
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	44	35
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	259	256
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	264	282
With rents included in rent -----	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-
No rents included in rent -----	58	31
No cash rent -----	6	4

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Total	Jasper County
<b>Occupied housing units</b>			
TENURE	328	232	142
Owner-occupied housing units	158	105	54
Percent of occupied housing units	48.2	45.3	38.0
Renter-occupied housing units	170	127	88
Percent of occupied housing units	51.8	54.7	62.0
<b>ROOMS</b>			
1 room	10	4	3
2 rooms	17	14	11
3 rooms	40	34	21
4 rooms	82	54	40
5 rooms	71	53	29
6 rooms	52	35	20
7 rooms	26	18	5
8 or more rooms	30	20	13
Median, occupied housing units	4.7	4.7	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.7	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			
1, detached	222	163	101
1, attached	3	1	—
2, —	7	6	5
3 or 4	23	21	13
5 to 9	12	10	4
10 to 19	13	10	9
20 to 49	2	2	2
50 or more	3	3	2
Mobile home or trailer	37	14	4
Other	2	2	2
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>			
1 person	69	49	31
2 persons	81	59	35
3 persons	55	40	25
4 persons	73	47	31
5 persons	31	22	9
6 or more persons	19	15	11
Median, occupied housing units	2.75	2.70	2.70
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.11	3.25	3.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.38	2.25	2.33
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>			
1.00 or less	298	209	123
1.01 to .50	22	17	14
.51 or more	8	6	5
Mean	.69	.68	.65
<b>VALUE</b>			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	114	82	46
Less than \$20,000	23	17	10
\$20,000 to \$39,999	38	31	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999	24	14	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	16	11	7
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5	4	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5	3	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	38	—	—
Median (dollars)	380	36100	36300
Mean (dollars)	46900	45900	44900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	164	123	86
Median contract rent (dollars)	235	241	251
Mean contract rent (dollars)	232	241	256
With means included in rent	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	50	—	—
No cash rent	160	121	85
Mean (dollars)	3	2	1

**Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County	
		Total	Joplin city (not.)
Occupied housing units -----	51 193	34 829	15 012
<b>TENURE</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	36 995	24 339	9 033
Percent of occupied housing units -----	72.3	69.9	60.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	14 198	10 490	5 979
Percent of occupied housing units -----	27.7	30.1	39.8
<b>ROOMS</b>			
1 room -----	316	244	194
2 rooms -----	886	606	360
3 rooms -----	3 647	2 720	1 535
4 rooms -----	10 217	7 003	3 240
5 rooms -----	14 249	9 757	4 144
6 rooms -----	10 827	7 385	2 870
7 rooms -----	5 753	3 757	1 397
8 or more rooms -----	5 298	3 357	1 272
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.2	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.6	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.2	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			
1, detached -----	40 358	27 524	11 527
1, attached -----	512	356	184
2 -----	1 411	1 135	800
3 or 4 -----	1 231	753	453
5 to 9 -----	932	815	453
10 to 19 -----	834	597	505
20 to 49 -----	391	269	266
50 or more -----	330	330	273
Mobile home or trailer -----	4	2 335	132
Other -----	343	237	117
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>			
1 person -----	13 186	9 556	4 979
2 persons -----	17 741	11 963	5 200
3 persons -----	8 608	5 716	2 259
4 persons -----	7 428	4 853	1 675
5 persons -----	2 990	1 938	643
6 or more persons -----	1 240	803	256
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.20	2.16	1.79
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.25	2.23	2.09
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.00	1.92	1.77
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>			
1.00 or less -----	50 152	34 176	14 765
1.01 to 1.50 -----	851	532	187
1.51 or more -----	190	121	60
Mean -----	.46	.45	.43
<b>VALUE</b>			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	26 309	19 083	8 341
Less than \$20,000 -----	3 815	2 927	1 156
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	9 525	7 175	3 048
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	6 496	4 690	2 115
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 570	2 466	1 154
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 393	948	416
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 016	614	293
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	311	175	101
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	95	47	30
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	54	28	11
\$300,000 or more -----	34	15	11
Median (dollars) -----	39 600	38 500	39 800
Mean (dollars) -----	47 800	45 600	47 700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	13 228	10 046	5 915
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	221	224	249
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	234	237	258
With needs included in rent -----	92	86	77
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	779	816	877
No needs included in rent -----	12 301	9 416	5 610
No cash rent -----	835	544	228

**Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Joplin, MO MSA		Joplin County		Newton County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Jasper County								
		Total	Carthage city	Joplin city (pt.)	Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 109	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 116		
<b>ANCESTRY</b>																
All persons	90,465	10,747	44,445	3,929	2,768	4,227	3,507	4,316	1,922	4,653	4,269	4,222	3,566	3,339	3,339	
Ancestry specified	90,101	7,340	30,212	3,322	2,249	3,600	1,951	3,443	1,764	3,506	3,566	3,566	2,026	1,882	1,826	1,826
Single ancestry	58,180	39,109	8,637	1,816	1,185	1,971	1,993	1,619	1,737	1,902	1,706	1,704	1,704	1,513	1,513	1,513
Multiple ancestry	50,921	34,291	4,742	1,191	1,630	1,054	1,607	1,332	1,706	862	1,480	1,480	1,480	703	703	703
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	25,809	17,065	2,110	6,815	8,744	6,077	5,191	5,556	8,733	158	1,147	1,147	1,147	883	883	883
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>																
Total ancestries reported	269,820	180,930	21,494	74,054	88,890	7,858	5,536	8,454	7,014	8,632	3,844	9,306	8,538	8,444	-	-
Arab	208	171	-	150	37	37	-	-	-	8	38	-	-	-	-	-
Austrian	201	116	8	51	85	9	5	5	4	21	3	4	6	-	-	-
Belgian	56	47	14	16	16	9	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Canadian	85	57	24	24	28	6	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Czech	286	230	42	98	56	20	16	16	7	4	11	7	-	-	-	-
Danish	531	352	22	198	179	10	15	19	43	43	2	8	-	-	-	-
Dutch	7,363	4,845	560	1,783	2,518	136	137	326	177	146	95	221	223	217	217	217
English	25,180	16,960	2,008	6,793	8,220	900	667	1,049	562	855	484	683	925	667	667	667
Finnish	82	82	7	11	11	-	-	-	12	9	-	18	-	-	-	-
French (except Basque)	6,706	4,456	600	1,745	2,250	238	165	237	149	175	147	155	206	338	338	338
French Canadian	690	290	21	142	400	66	9	13	13	13	6	5	23	5	18	18
German	41,111	27,518	3,222	10,938	13,593	1,262	840	1,272	1,244	1,264	568	1,184	1,230	1,252	1,252	1,252
Greek	172	96	8	37	76	41	7	-	-	20	-	-	15	3	8	8
Hungarian	162	44	-	17	118	5	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish	29,071	19,799	2,231	8,374	9,272	667	771	935	834	932	75	168	399	928	895	895
Italian	2,344	1,717	224	767	627	82	25	53	53	108	124	124	67	67	103	103
Lithuanian	91	80	8	64	11	-	-	55	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian	953	626	85	301	327	41	25	44	18	13	2	2	65	22	22	22
Polish	1,252	811	21	442	441	33	8	19	26	168	45	27	19	5	-	-
Portuguese	170	99	-	59	71	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanian	38	34	-	113	38	4	-	-	-	13	37	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	206	168	8	113	1,312	1,450	17	113	93	235	101	101	173	139	144	144
Scotch-Irish	4,484	3,034	414	912	912	96	47	86	83	83	57	57	79	49	49	49
Scottish	2,685	1,773	171	801	801	27	74	7	8	8	-	-	26	-	-	-
Slovak	195	121	7	7	7	-	-	-	50	50	44	44	56	44	44	44
Sub-Saharan African	11	11	7	-	-	-	-	120	9	16	4	4	84	84	88	88
Swedish	2,358	1,524	181	630	834	174	95	174	7	16	4	4	9	9	13	13
Swiss	430	256	40	53	53	-	-	-	105	157	4	7	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian	9,293	6,526	744	2,522	2,767	269	71	2	26	166	311	191	352	356	277	277
United States or American	1,180	785	51	316	395	73	69	-	26	29	40	10	-	21	22	22
Welsh	212	143	-	73	73	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	12	5	5	5
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	11	10	685	9	43	225	3,579	2,517	3,878	3,172	4,095	1,407	5,162	4,012	4,264	4,264
Other ancestries	130,381	87,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>																
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	27	11	12	12	12	12	7	7	16	16	16	16	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Guatemalan	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Honduran	-	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	7	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran	-	13	13	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BMA's in Jasper County—Con.				Carthage City, Jasper County				Joplin City (pt.), Jasper County				
	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105
<b>ANCESTRY</b>													
All persons	5 393	3 686	3 166	4 075	3 084	4 910	2 753	-	3 428	2 338	1 722	937	4 298
Ancestry specified	4 483	2 849	2 669	3 221	2 340	4 109	2 188	-	2 551	1 935	1 472	816	3 629
Single ancestry	2 248	1 656	1 344	1 672	1 402	2 052	1 288	-	1 547	939	533	456	1 805
Multiple ancestry	2 235	1 193	1 345	1 549	938	2 057	900	-	1 004	938	533	360	1 824
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	910	837	477	854	744	801	565	-	877	403	250	121	669
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>													
Total ancestries reported	10 786	7 372	6 332	8 150	6 168	9 820	5 506	-	6 856	4 676	3 444	1 874	8 596
Arab	-	8	14	7	24	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	45
Austrian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Belgian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech	-	11	-	7	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish	-	42	-	8	28	21	42	-	6	-	16	7	23
Dutch	-	320	195	254	237	162	22	-	33	13	13	6	23
English	-	1 192	629	520	380	1 132	496	-	100	93	98	45	224
Finnish	-	287	200	174	144	193	274	-	394	567	454	173	859
French (except Basque)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Canadian	-	10	-	108	122	4	11	10	-	36	6	-	13
German	-	1 786	-	1 108	1 326	8	833	1 651	738	657	778	501	368
Greek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Irish	-	1 215	626	734	921	654	1 049	528	583	670	251	202	980
Italian	-	112	40	77	75	78	106	40	50	50	17	43	64
Lithuanian	-	8	-	4	3	5	8	8	6	30	22	19	6
Norwegian	-	20	57	34	60	15	13	57	8	8	8	10	80
Polish	-	16	-	2	-	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	104
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	-	8	-	22	1 22	4	11	10	-	-	-	-	-
Scotch-Irish	-	240	101	81	122	79	240	95	-	112	110	31	29
Slovak	-	104	91	70	48	25	96	50	-	23	41	12	32
Subsaharan African	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6
Swedish	-	96	115	34	29	18	80	83	-	10	41	38	73
Swiss	-	16	18	-	27	6	16	18	-	7	7	3	3
Ukrainian	-	235	297	235	400	-	242	205	297	-	303	90	58
United States or American	-	17	22	27	12	17	26	12	22	-	23	13	29
Welsh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	38
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavian	-	4 993	3 757	2 859	3 885	3 415	4 534	2 736	-	4 281	2 039	1 738	802
Other ancestries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 709
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Panamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County—Con.						Remainder of Jasper County							
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)
<b>ANCESTRY</b>														
All persons	5 664	2 815	4 568	3 183	4 487	1 922	1 519	—	—	146	430	2 505	2 570	1 133
Ancestry specified	4 214	2 283	3 867	2 535	1 764	1 069	683	—	—	146	314	2 128	2 086	908
Single ancestry	1 872	1 068	2 192	1 249	2 183	902	683	—	—	108	188	1 054	1 163	468
Multiple ancestry	2 342	1 215	1 675	1 266	1 748	862	586	—	—	38	126	1 074	1 972	440
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	1 450	532	701	688	556	450	—	—	—	—	116	377	435	225
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>														
Total ancestries reported	11 328	5 630	9 136	6 366	8 974	3 844	3 038	—	—	292	860	5 010	5 140	2 266
Arab	—	—	322	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Austrian	—	—	8	—	21	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Belgian	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Canadian	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	13	15	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Danish	—	8	31	9	38	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Dutch	—	323	105	161	127	349	95	73	—	—	44	228	132	19
English	—	823	689	756	624	824	484	146	—	—	100	595	389	231
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	25	9	43	—	—	6	—	6	—
French (except Basque)	—	235	154	194	128	184	147	—	—	6	9	167	121	47
French Canadian	—	46	12	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	13	—
German	—	1 560	934	1 533	930	1 363	5	—	—	—	66	62	771	876
Greek	—	24	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	334
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	1 509	610	1 074	729	997	399	313	—	—	57	101	684	632
Iceland	—	86	87	69	116	62	108	45	—	—	8	33	32	52
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	29	33	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	23	12	4
Polish	—	23	32	45	89	58	45	8	—	—	—	23	23	79
Portuguese	—	21	—	—	—	19	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	216	75	211	63	96	100	25	—	—	3	62	13	38
Schottish	—	58	60	188	80	84	57	55	—	—	7	6	7	21
Slovak	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Saharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	101	91	113	46	64	18	24	—	—	9	61	55	10
Swiss	—	—	7	—	—	45	4	—	—	—	—	16	1	—
Ukrainian	—	24	—	—	22	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
United States or American	—	385	156	269	233	459	191	145	—	—	20	15	99	137
Welsh	—	9	46	48	18	66	41	—	—	—	2	13	15	88
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	11	7	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	22
Yugoslavian	—	5 804	2 410	4 289	3 036	4 178	1 9	1 407	1 912	—	124	478	2 140	1 059
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin city (pt.), Newton County		Remainder of Newton County								
	Tract 205	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209
<b>ANCESTRY</b>											
All persons	7 879	3 929	3 459	3 797	2 514	5 545	3 950	7 092	3 580	4 174	3 522
Ancestry specified	6 358	3 322	2 966	3 038	1 873	4 381	3 216	2 535	2 844	3 375	2 996
Single ancestry	3 415	1 816	1 434	1 499	1 022	2 506	1 599	2 651	1 971	1 404	1 488
Multiple ancestry	3 123	1 506	1 532	1 539	851	1 875	1 617	2 884	1 090	1 508	1 488
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	1 341	607	693	759	641	1 164	734	1 557	736	799	526
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>											
Total ancestries reported	15 758	7 858	7 318	7 594	5 028	11 080	7 900	14 184	7 160	8 348	7 044
Arab	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austrian	27	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	41	13
Belgian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Canadian	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	7	4
Czech	24	20	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	18	4
Danish	49	10	26	40	6	-	4	-	15	25	5
Dutch	348	136	168	212	134	330	212	531	262	234	207
English	1 693	900	617	953	381	964	793	1 291	521	700	512
Finnish	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	568
French (except Basque)	462	238	214	167	121	273	224	261	181	231	165
French Canadian	151	66	51	13	36	26	85	66	31	23	3
German	2 581	1 262	986	1 152	600	1 878	1 319	2 166	1 242	1 187	869
Greek	47	41	14	-	-	-	6	17	-	-	-
Hungarian	35	5	-	-	-	-	30	26	8	33	2
Irish	1 421	667	725	883	549	1 262	754	1 427	732	864	428
Italian	189	82	42	95	18	30	107	103	37	33	44
Lithuanian	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	5	3
Norwegian	74	41	30	52	7	31	33	62	2	17	9
Polish	63	33	30	40	38	52	30	88	6	31	43
Portuguese	8	-	6	-	33	10	8	-	14	40	53
Romanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	19	17	188	86	73	161	-	-	11	2	88
Scotch-Irish	345	213	186	93	20	106	122	132	90	128	39
Slovak	9	7	-	-	-	-	2	49	11	5	-
Soharan-African	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	84	-
Swedish	213	120	66	102	74	76	93	134	52	5	26
Swiss	21	9	25	11	-	27	12	52	28	-	5
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	355	247
United States or American	465	269	185	131	203	278	196	250	34	12	11
Welsh	111	71	45	93	18	35	40	27	6	4	4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	4	-	-	7	-	4	27	21	-	-	-
Yugoslavian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 876	3 159	2 617
Other ancestries	7 059	3 508	3 616	3 434	2 683	5 492	3 551	7 090	4 199	-	-
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schordan	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County			
		Total	Cottage city	Joplin city (pt.)	Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 109
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	134 910	90 465	10 747	37 027	44 445	3 929	2 768	4 227	3 507	4 316
Native	133 676	89 542	10 547	36 493	44 134	3 882	2 753	4 096	3 487	4 267
Foreign born	1 234	923	200	534	311	47	15	131	20	49
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	210	151	13	106	59	12	—	21	—	8
Persons 5 years and over	125 525	84 284	10 116	34 332	41 241	3 698	2 557	3 982	3 265	4 001
In linguistically isolated households	344	254	13	182	90	19	—	29	—	8
Speak a language other than English	3 369	2 173	296	1 046	1 196	114	51	171	82	98
Do not speak English "very well"	1 198	833	151	447	365	39	18	70	34	22
Speak Spanish	1 281	785	116	294	496	57	31	94	40	32
Do not speak English "very well"	372	252	51	141	120	14	11	34	9	8
Linguistically isolated	92	57	—	51	35	7	—	6	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	496	336	104	145	160	29	—	22	16	—
Do not speak English "very well"	220	143	74	39	77	16	—	7	9	—
Linguistically isolated	54	11	—	11	43	12	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	32 378	21 911	2 352	8 634	10 467	975	597	1 570	732	1 179
Preprimary school	2 130	1 521	191	631	609	91	68	81	52	71
Public school	1 391	929	142	355	462	28	39	39	26	58
Elementary or high school	22 760	15 160	1 688	5 161	7 600	534	394	638	526	809
Public school	21 769	14 547	1 658	4 865	7 222	502	344	561	474	739
College	7 488	5 230	473	2 842	2 258	350	135	851	154	299
Public college	6 482	4 488	433	2 292	1 994	273	130	777	148	263
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	87 050	58 533	7 294	24 176	28 517	2 693	1 881	2 356	2 437	2 769
Less than 9th grade	9 339	6 453	965	2 708	2 886	162	196	163	284	310
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 173	10 303	1 265	4 076	4 870	317	258	294	348	430
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29 430	19 602	2 517	7 278	9 828	731	661	740	756	831
Some college, no degree	17 639	11 814	1 326	5 157	5 825	777	419	465	514	589
Associate degree	4 166	2 506	324	1 059	1 660	173	124	102	104	124
Bachelor's degree	7 674	5 302	667	2 561	2 372	391	187	366	291	329
Graduate or professional degree	3 629	2 553	230	1 337	1 076	142	36	226	140	156
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.8	71.4	69.4	71.9	72.8	82.2	75.9	80.6	74.1	73.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.0	13.4	12.3	16.1	12.1	19.8	11.9	25.1	17.7	17.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	416	422	406	473	404	331	465	213	321	662
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 575	1 501	1 478	1 433	1 740	1 268	1 590	1 570	1 156	1 257
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 046	2 034	1 723	1 909	2 072	1 823	1 977	2 118	1 992	2 014
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	125 525	84 284	10 116	34 332	41 241	3 698	2 557	3 982	3 265	4 001
Some house	66 940	44 091	5 503	15 794	22 849	1 691	1 287	1 316	1 605	2 183
Different house in United States	58 086	39 813	4 572	18 316	18 273	1 991	1 270	2 589	1 648	1 810
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 805	10 378	150	7 363	2 427	822	587	392	611	718
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	23 731	14 645	2 936	2 960	9 086	418	325	865	360	318
Different MSA/PMSA	10 472	7 171	675	3 982	3 301	548	166	614	344	359
Not in on MSA/PMSA	11 078	7 619	811	4 011	3 459	203	192	718	333	415
Abrood	499	380	41	222	119	16	—	77	12	8
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	79 883	64 691	10 747	37 027	15 192	3 929	2 768	4 069	2 563	3 495
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	62 194	50 979	9 046	28 129	11 215	2 690	2 140	2 791	1 729	2 364
Rural population	55 027	25 774	—	—	29 253	—	—	158	944	821
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	18 090	9 366	—	—	8 724	—	—	106	460	334
On farms	5 296	2 169	—	—	3 127	—	—	—	33	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	60 740	40 599	4 472	16 478	20 141	1 835	1 202	2 016	1 652	1 896
Car, truck, or van	56 029	37 437	4 049	15 153	18 592	1 737	1 163	1 815	1 522	1 828
Drove alone	49 390	32 988	3 493	13 415	16 402	1 641	1 037	1 715	1 383	1 609
Carpoled	6 639	4 449	556	1 738	2 190	96	126	100	139	219
Public transportation (including taxicab)	107	76	7	65	31	—	6	7	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	82	51	7	40	31	—	6	7	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	1 504	1 114	176	581	390	35	9	88	29	21
Other means	749	549	99	289	200	14	5	39	31	11
Worked at home	2 351	1 423	141	390	928	49	19	67	70	36
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.03	1.06	1.03	1.05	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	16.4	14.8	14.5	19.2	15.4	14.8	15.8	15.4	15.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	3 976	2 003	218	828	1 973	63	69	43	70	85
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m.	11 066	7 596	913	2 585	3 470	255	202	336	279	306
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m.	19 511	13 258	1 281	5 401	6 253	622	413	703	634	733
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	8 260	5 720	742	2 552	2 540	304	168	294	251	228
All other times	15 576	10 599	1 177	4 722	4 977	542	331	573	348	508
Worked in MSA of residence	56 952	38 297	4 276	15 664	18 655	1 707	1 133	1 894	1 558	1 735
Joplin city (pt.)	25 460	19 870	791	11 676	5 590	1 099	768	1 136	1 006	1 286
Webb City city	2 762	2 466	149	540	296	28	71	336	61	37
Cottage city	5 810	5 489	2 395	359	321	19	27	53	38	49
Carl Junction city	619	583	5	54	36	7	—	32	4	8
Remainder of Jasper County	8 086	7 083	795	1 450	1 003	165	193	226	291	133
Neosho city	6 213	381	58	205	5 832	10	10	6	14	14
Joplin city (pt.)	3 039	1 776	48	1 046	1 263	328	52	60	100	154
Gronby city	310	15	—	13	295	—	—	—	7	—
Seneca city	486	37	24	6	449	—	—	—	6	6
Remainder of Newton County	4 167	597	11	315	3 570	51	12	45	31	48
Worked outside MSA of residence	3 788	2 302	196	814	1 486	128	69	122	94	161
Boxer Springs city, KS	277	192	—	114	85	18	23	—	3	27
Glenca city, KS	192	148	10	55	44	9	—	5	13	37
Remainder of Cherokee County, KS	208	159	—	85	49	—	12	5	—	12
Miami city, OK	114	60	—	44	54	11	13	—	2	16
Remainder of Ottawa County, OK	54	14	—	6	40	—	6	—	1	/
Barton County	296	294	29	8	2	—	—	—	21	—
Crowford County, KS	298	259	19	71	39	10	—	12	9	2
McDonald County	337	85	5	38	252	—	—	4	—	11
Barry County	428	129	8	42	299	3	—	17	—	—
Springfield, MO MSA	326	190	43	65	136	36	15	13	—	16
Worked elsewhere	1 258	772	82	286	486	41	15	66	45	33

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County—Con.								Carthage city, Jasper County	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	1 922	4 653	4 269	4 222	5 393	3 686	3 166	4 075	3 084	4 910
Native	1 903	4 618	4 269	4 171	5 239	3 676	3 158	4 049	3 048	4 756
Foreign born	19	35	—	51	154	10	8	26	36	154
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	6	8	—	5	—	8	—	7	5	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 765	4 351	4 013	3 956	5 128	3 421	2 880	3 849	2 881	4 670
In linguistically isolated households	11	8	—	5	—	8	—	7	5	—
Speak a language other than English	42	142	43	118	155	59	21	100	95	155
Do not speak English "very well"	14	31	—	37	101	20	5	50	37	101
Speak Spanish	16	38	31	78	30	44	17	28	55	30
Do not speak English "very well"	—	5	—	24	22	12	5	10	24	22
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	11	44	7	—	104	—	—	—	—	104
Do not speak English "very well"	11	18	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	74
Linguistically isolated	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	578	1 060	1 140	889	1 276	938	765	1 055	593	1 143
Preprimary school	66	34	105	76	107	89	56	62	51	98
Public school	29	25	61	49	86	57	38	28	38	77
Elementary or high school	379	879	792	594	908	680	553	822	415	812
Public school	359	834	786	585	878	680	526	814	415	782
College	133	147	243	219	261	169	156	171	127	233
Public college	111	137	233	191	233	164	156	154	120	205
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	1 166	2 993	2 749	2 736	3 806	2 272	1 974	2 581	2 002	3 496
Less than 9th grade	39	398	348	435	420	235	156	311	358	409
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	119	696	587	596	456	436	421	461	458	415
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	266	1 017	859	897	1 324	856	857	998	673	1 189
Same college, no degree	238	535	533	439	817	415	328	457	289	717
Associate degree	36	90	110	123	201	70	57	87	66	195
Bachelor's degree	269	199	175	208	415	216	99	178	133	398
Graduate or professional degree	199	58	137	38	173	44	56	89	25	173
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.4	63.4	66.0	62.3	77.0	70.5	70.8	70.1	59.2	76.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	40.1	8.6	11.3	9.0	15.4	11.4	7.9	10.3	7.9	16.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	610	382	248	406	374	385	450	138	544	369
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 745	1 370	1 646	1 672	1 316	1 519	1 617	1 739	1 702	1 341
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 767	2 474	2 160	1 842	1 913	1 848	1 816	2 110	1 733	1 882
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	1 765	4 351	4 013	3 956	5 128	3 421	2 880	3 849	2 881	4 670
Same house	849	2 569	2 078	2 099	2 879	1 616	1 650	2 303	1 504	2 623
Different house in United States	916	1 756	1 906	1 851	2 214	1 805	1 220	1 512	1 371	2 012
Centro city of this MSA/PMSA	379	610	239	79	68	31	325	42	63	68
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	93	570	922	993	1 556	1 326	481	956	738	1 397
Different MSA/PMSA	261	327	230	386	240	222	130	280	269	235
Not in an MSA/PMSA	183	249	515	393	350	226	284	234	301	312
Abroad	—	26	29	6	35	—	10	34	6	35
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	1 922	2 399	4 168	3 084	4 910	2 753	146	—	3 084	4 910
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 567	1 900	3 616	2 569	4 128	2 349	10	—	2 569	4 128
Rural population	—	2 254	101	1 138	483	933	3 020	4 075	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	603	5	464	179	318	1 576	1 589	—	—
On farms	—	96	—	—	—	7	64	349	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	882	2 074	1 715	1 846	2 232	1 743	1 541	1 871	1 207	1 996
Car, truck, or van	B16	1 953	1 629	1 641	2 051	1 645	1 435	1 703	1 020	1 834
Drive alone	716	1 731	1 387	1 346	1 828	1 469	1 257	1 484	780	1 636
Carpooled	100	222	242	295	223	176	178	219	240	198
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	B	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	5	42	37	105	59	18	26	55	105	53
Other means	16	10	16	21	59	27	1	5	21	59
Worked at home	45	61	33	79	63	46	79	108	61	50
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	17.8	17.0	14.7	14.3	14.2	17.6	19.2	14.2	14.7
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	48	126	80	74	119	103	113	144	48	96
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	85	317	301	378	409	362	329	508	238	374
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	303	671	571	523	690	545	474	575	300	608
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	155	376	205	251	418	259	153	209	169	373
All other times	246	523	525	541	533	428	393	327	391	495
Worked in MSA of residence	831	1 936	1 623	1 769	2 120	1 705	1 438	1 721	1 154	1 884
Joplin city (pt.)	617	1 316	688	237	460	312	665	272	141	423
Webb City city	10	83	487	63	76	64	76	22	33	70
Carthage city	1B	38	96	1 029	1 123	890	147	413	751	1 006
Carl Junction city	—	29	7	9	—	5	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Jasper County	54	325	239	366	417	372	396	943	194	341
Neosho city	30	13	21	35	—	23	19	14	35	—
Joplin city (pt.)	B4	79	78	11	33	15	81	35	—	33
Granby city	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	1	—	—
Seneca city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Newton County	1B	53	7	19	11	—	54	15	—	11
Worked outside MSA of residence	51	138	92	77	112	38	103	150	53	112
Baxter Springs city, KS	9	20	7	10	—	—	2	—	—	—
Glenola city, KS	7	32	7	—	10	—	2	—	—	10
Remainder of Cherokee County, KS	—	34	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—
Miami city, OK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ottawa County, OK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barton County	—	7	20	13	11	5	13	—	13	11
Crawford County, KS	B	10	7	—	19	—	12	—	—	19
McDonald County	—	8	5	—	—	5	11	—	—	—
Barry County	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	58	5	—
Springfield, MO MSA	—	—	25	6	31	6	32	3	6	31
Worked elsewhere	27	27	21	43	41	19	24	87	29	41

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cortez city, Jasper County—Con.		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County							
	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	2 753	—	3 428	2 338	1 722	937	4 298	5 664	2 815	4 568
Native	2 743	—	3 351	2 331	1 599	922	4 210	5 600	2 793	4 529
Foreign born	10	—	77	7	123	15	88	64	22	39
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	8	—	—	—	14	—	19	39	12	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 565	—	3 178	2 144	1 625	887	4 060	5 183	2 646	4 201
In linguistically isolated households	8	—	—	—	22	—	26	80	27	—
Speak one language other than English	46	—	135	48	128	31	163	197	44	81
Do not speak English "very well"	13	—	54	18	56	18	42	122	26	26
Speak Spanish	31	—	—	28	64	5	25	76	20	17
Do not speak English "very well"	5	—	—	11	27	3	6	48	14	17
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	37	8	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	44	—	22	15	18	18	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	616	—	875	521	958	144	902	1 116	480	980
Preprimary school	42	—	17	68	49	4	64	70	49	103
Public school	27	—	12	39	19	—	36	43	17	67
Elementary or high school	461	—	413	334	213	97	607	763	294	636
Public school	461	—	405	297	151	73	587	724	294	607
College	113	—	445	119	696	43	231	283	137	241
Public college	108	—	142	114	646	41	214	263	130	198
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	1 796	—	2 091	1 558	690	725	3 029	3 704	2 128	3 045
Less than 9th grade	198	—	302	135	—	122	145	462	188	453
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	392	—	530	197	11	103	380	575	296	620
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	655	—	562	571	136	195	882	1 299	639	906
Some college, no degree	320	—	427	370	131	157	939	747	448	634
Associate degree	63	—	113	110	52	22	101	134	104	166
Bachelor's degree	136	—	107	146	250	79	380	290	300	182
Graduate or professional degree	32	—	50	29	110	47	202	197	153	84
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.1	—	60.2	78.7	98.4	69.0	82.7	72.0	77.3	64.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.4	—	7.5	11.2	52.2	17.4	19.2	13.1	21.3	8.7
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	294	—	327	503	39	375	422	458	593	488
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 423	—	1 384	1 777	1 295	1 069	1 376	1 288	1 157	1 616
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 413	—	1 934	1 930	2 027	2 111	1 707	1 892	1 797	1 682
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	2 565	—	3 178	2 144	1 625	887	4 060	5 183	2 646	4 201
Same house	1 376	—	1 352	1 148	284	379	2 135	2 128	1 436	1 849
Different house in United States	1 189	—	1 773	996	1 264	501	1 874	3 055	1 210	2 352
Centro city of this MSA/PMSA	19	—	774	503	224	159	605	1 323	434	1 144
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	801	—	298	204	119	104	419	496	223	271
Different MSA/PMSA	171	—	407	145	429	85	422	595	277	517
Not in on MSA/PMSA	198	—	294	144	492	153	428	641	276	420
Abrood	—	—	53	—	77	7	51	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	2 753	—	3 428	2 338	1 722	937	4 298	5 664	2 815	4 568
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 349	—	2 597	1 859	1 951	701	3 616	3 826	2 580	3 973
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	1 269	—	1 561	1 019	896	405	2 114	2 414	1 254	1 967
Car, truck, or van	1 195	—	1 333	989	758	370	2 005	2 229	1 203	1 844
Drove alone	1 077	—	1 169	892	721	335	1 835	2 048	1 099	1 532
Carpooled	118	—	164	97	37	35	170	181	104	312
Public transportation (including taxicab)	7	—	6	6	7	—	8	13	6	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	7	—	6	6	7	—	8	13	6	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	18	—	120	5	79	12	63	83	—	75
Other means	19	—	91	—	26	8	—	21	7	27
Worked at home	30	—	11	19	26	15	38	68	38	21
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	—	1.07	1.05	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.4	—	15.3	15.2	14.4	12.3	12.7	13.0	16.3	14.8
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	74	—	91	69	12	7	101	102	33	73
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	301	—	255	135	96	37	236	437	235	401
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	373	—	410	373	353	160	750	813	426	544
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	200	—	219	148	110	70	340	398	221	344
All other times	291	—	575	275	299	116	649	596	301	584
Worked in MSA of residence	1 238	—	1 466	950	843	383	2 023	2 373	1 188	1 869
Joplin city (pt.)	227	—	1 057	674	595	265	1 593	1 797	764	1 460
Webb City city	46	—	78	63	25	13	39	97	51	29
Cortez city	638	—	54	27	8	9	21	58	27	27
Carl Junction city	5	—	6	—	26	1	13	—	—	—
Remainder of Jasper County	260	—	134	128	121	65	191	171	142	178
Neosho city	23	—	22	6	6	5	33	42	19	14
Joplin city (pt.)	15	—	94	40	29	18	91	162	133	115
Gronby city	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	6
Seneca city	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Newton County	—	—	21	12	33	—	42	46	52	40
Worked outside MSA of residence	31	—	95	69	53	22	91	41	66	98
Boxer Springs city, KS	—	—	12	23	—	—	29	9	—	—
Gleno city, KS	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cherokee County, KS	—	—	—	12	5	—	8	15	20	15
Miami city, OK	—	—	—	13	—	—	6	—	9	—
Remainder of Ottawa County, OK	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	—
Barton County	5	—	—	—	5	7	22	—	—	—
Crowford County, KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McDonald County	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Berry County	3	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	6	19
Springfield, MO MSA	6	—	7	15	28	12	4	17	17	35
Worked elsewhere	12	—	60	15	28	12	4	17	17	35

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County—Con.						Remainder of Jasper County		
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	3 183	4 487	1 922	1 519	—	146	430	2 505	2 570
Native	3 145	4 455	1 903	1 509	—	146	422	2 497	2 565
Foreign born	38	32	19	10	—	—	8	8	5
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	B	—	6	8	—	—	—	7	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 936	4 135	1 765	1 432	—	140	413	2 357	2 378
In linguistically isolated households	8	—	11	8	—	—	—	7	—
Speak a language other than English	66	72	42	39	—	—	3	43	51
Do not speak English "very well"	16	42	14	13	—	—	—	14	16
Speak Spanish	21	15	16	7	—	—	3	30	35
Do not speak English "very well"	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	7	11	10	—	—	—	—	1
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	11	5	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	828	876	578	330	—	46	76	612	588
Preprimary school	60	75	66	6	—	—	—	32	48
Public school	47	40	29	6	—	—	—	20	26
Elementary or high school	540	547	379	292	—	46	60	425	429
Public school	501	547	359	274	—	46	47	410	401
College	228	254	133	32	—	—	16	155	111
Public college	192	209	111	32	—	—	16	131	107
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	2 128	2 852	1 166	962	—	98	323	1 666	1 712
Less than 9th grade	265	401	39	189	—	7	61	163	162
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	319	633	119	267	—	26	61	283	245
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	624	873	266	286	—	39	90	604	561
Same college, no degree	433	437	238	182	—	14	49	334	357
Associate degree	92	113	36	10	—	6	14	50	82
Bachelor's degree	266	263	269	23	—	6	41	116	212
Graduate or professional degree	129	132	199	5	—	—	7	116	93
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.6	63.7	86.4	52.6	—	66.3	62.2	73.2	76.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.6	13.8	40.1	2.9	—	6.1	14.9	13.9	17.8
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	868	759	610	686	—	—	—	635	304
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 107	1 726	1 745	1 372	—	1 000	444	1 751	1 177
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 938	2 135	1 767	2 453	—	3 000	2 114	2 168	1 971
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	2 936	4 135	1 765	1 432	—	140	413	2 357	2 378
Some house	1 478	1 737	849	915	—	104	139	1 032	1 226
Different house in United States	1 450	2 372	916	517	—	36	274	1 325	1 147
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	582	996	379	240	—	—	84	168	452
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	237	422	93	71	—	3	121	746	256
Different MSA/PMSA	280	443	261	115	—	6	21	185	259
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	351	511	183	91	—	27	48	226	180
Abroad	B	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	3 183	4 487	1 922	1 519	—	146	430	2 347	1 626
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 137	2 984	1 567	1 328	—	10	281	1 840	1 028
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	944
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	460
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	1 340	1 984	882	607	—	35	183	1 120	1 247
Car, truck, or van	1 292	1 732	816	547	—	35	174	1 057	1 152
Drive alone	1 116	1 454	716	463	—	35	145	994	1 048
Carpooled	176	278	100	84	—	29	63	104	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	11	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	14	96	5	29	—	—	4	9	17
Other means	7	78	16	8	—	—	5	13	23
Worked at home	27	67	45	15	—	—	—	41	55
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.10	—	1.00	1.09	1.03	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.6	14.7	15.1	15.7	—	35.6	12.4	16.9	16.4
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	72	144	48	76	—	—	—	31	63
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	222	361	85	79	—	6	67	240	242
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	513	545	303	188	—	23	40	350	474
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	167	296	155	78	—	6	20	184	181
All other times	339	571	246	171	—	—	56	274	232
Worked in MSA of residence	1 221	1 905	831	590	—	22	183	1 051	1 175
Joplin city (pt.)	923	1 435	617	474	—	22	94	541	741
Webb City city	31	84	10	20	—	—	—	311	48
Carthage city	46	53	18	11	—	—	—	45	29
Carl Junction city	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
Remainder of Jasper County	65	159	54	42	—	—	65	105	226
Neasho city	10	18	30	—	—	—	4	—	9
Joplin city (pt.)	113	150	84	17	—	—	12	31	82
Granby city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seneca city	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Remainder of Newton County	19	6	18	26	—	—	—	12	31
Worked outside MSA of residence	119	79	51	17	—	13	—	69	72
Baxter Springs city, KS	21	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	3
Galena city, KS	17	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	13
Remainder of Cherokee County, KS	12	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Miami city, OK	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Remainder of Ottawa County, OK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Barton County	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2
Crawford County, KS	—	6	B	—	—	—	—	7	2
McDonald County	B	16	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Barry County	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Springfield, MO MSA	16	—	—	—	—	13	—	6	—
Worked elsewhere	29	37	27	5	—	—	—	38	33

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.								
	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 111 (pt.)	Troct 112 (pt.)	Troct 113	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 115	Troct 116 (pt.)	Troct 117 (pt.)	Troct 118 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	1 133	-	3 134	4 762	4 269	5 754	1 138	483	933
Native	1 122	-	3 109	4 752	4 269	5 724	1 123	483	933
Foreign born	11	-	25	10	-	30	15	-	-
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	1 065	-	2 919	4 448	4 013	5 374	1 075	458	856
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	103	67	43	5	-	-	-
Speak one language other than English	32	-	18	19	-	30	23	-	13
Do not speak English "very well"	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Speak Spanish	11	-	31	32	31	45	23	-	13
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	7
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speak one Asian or Pacific Island language	-	-	34	8	7	2	-	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-	13	8	-	2	-	-	-
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	351	-	730	1 329	1 140	1 518	296	133	322
Preschool	11	-	28	66	105	90	25	9	47
Public school	11	-	19	56	61	62	11	9	30
Elementary or high school	269	-	587	1 062	792	1 195	179	96	219
Public school	238	-	560	1 049	786	1 177	170	96	219
College	71	-	115	201	243	233	92	28	56
Public college	71	-	105	190	233	217	71	28	56
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	641	-	2 031	2 749	3 511	734	310	476	
Less than 9th grade	45	-	209	182	348	488	77	11	37
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	111	-	429	466	587	850	138	41	44
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	207	-	731	1 008	859	1 118	224	135	201
Some college, no degree	156	-	353	736	533	639	150	100	95
Associate degree	32	-	80	178	110	124	57	6	7
Bachelor's degree	63	-	176	255	175	204	75	17	80
Graduate or professional degree	27	-	53	78	137	88	13	-	12
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.7	-	68.6	77.7	66.0	61.9	70.7	83.2	83.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.0	-	11.3	11.5	11.3	8.3	12.0	5.5	19.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	209	-	202	399	248	636	147	462	544
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 000	-	1 369	1 591	1 646	1 588	1 580	1 065	1 829
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 259	-	2 483	2 258	2 160	2 320	2 113	2 133	2 889
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	1 065	-	2 919	4 448	4 013	5 374	1 075	458	856
Same house	705	-	1 654	2 649	2 078	3 188	595	256	240
Different house in United States	360	-	1 239	1 794	1 906	2 183	480	202	616
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	136	-	370	393	239	371	16	-	12
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	81	-	499	810	922	1 339	255	159	525
Different MSA/PMSA	79	-	212	380	230	231	117	5	51
Not in on MSA/PMSA	64	-	158	211	515	242	92	38	28
Abroad	-	-	26	5	29	3	-	-	-
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	312	-	880	4 129	4 168	3 025	-	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	227	-	572	3 569	3 616	2 671	-	-	-
Rural population	821	-	2 254	633	101	2 729	1 138	483	933
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	334	-	603	150	5	1 025	464	179	318
On farms	-	-	96	35	-	39	-	-	7
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	556	-	1 467	2 315	1 715	2 350	639	236	474
Car, truck, or van	536	-	1 406	2 167	1 629	2 194	621	217	450
Drove alone	493	-	1 268	1 955	1 387	1 845	566	192	392
Carpoled	43	-	138	212	242	349	55	25	58
Public transportation (including taxicab)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	7	-	13	60	37	40	-	6	-
Other means	4	-	2	5	16	36	-	-	8
Worked at home	9	-	46	83	33	76	18	13	16
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	-	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.05	1.06	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	-	18.6	18.2	17.0	18.4	15.7	10.7	10.8
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	13	-	50	80	80	113	26	23	29
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	84	-	238	368	301	614	140	35	61
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	220	-	483	886	571	803	223	82	172
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	61	-	298	322	205	214	82	45	59
All other times	169	-	352	576	525	530	150	38	137
Worked in MSA of residence	514	-	1 346	2 172	1 623	2 313	615	236	467
Joplin city (pt.)	363	-	842	1 232	688	842	96	37	85
Webb City	6	-	63	143	487	386	30	6	18
Carthage city	3	-	27	65	96	391	278	117	252
Carl Junction city	-	-	29	362	7	45	9	-	-
Remainder of Jasper County	68	-	283	244	239	526	172	76	112
Neosho city	4	-	13	-	21	17	-	-	-
Joplin city (pt.)	41	-	62	108	78	84	11	-	-
Gronby city	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Seneca city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Newton County	29	-	27	18	7	20	19	-	-
Worked outside MSA of residence	42	-	121	143	92	37	24	-	7
Boxter Springs city, KS	6	-	20	26	7	4	10	-	-
Gleno city, KS	20	-	32	4	7	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Cherokee County, KS	-	-	27	29	-	-	-	-	-
Miami city, OK	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Ottawa County, OK	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barton County	-	-	2	-	20	11	-	-	-
Crowford County, KS	2	-	10	31	7	-	-	-	-
McDonald County	3	-	8	-	5	5	-	-	-
Barry County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springfield, MO MSA	-	-	22	47	21	8	14	-	7
Worked elsewhere	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Newton County	Joplin city (pt.), Newton County	Remainder of Newton County	
	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 205	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	3 020	4 075	3 100	5 385	7 879	3 929	3 659	3 797
Native	3 012	4 049	3 063	5 379	7 792	3 882	3 648	3 733
Foreign born	8	26	37	6	87	47	11	64
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	—	7	6	7	25	12	6	9
Persons 5 years and over	2 740	3 849	2 903	4 988	7 408	3 698	3 429	3 507
In linguistically isolated households	—	34	6	7	34	19	6	31
Speak a language other than English	21	100	141	93	227	114	126	178
Do not speak English "very well"	5	50	42	28	80	39	34	51
Speak Spanish	17	28	28	48	111	57	60	60
Do not speak English "very well"	5	10	—	17	41	14	20	—
Linguistically isolated	—	6	—	—	22	7	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	35	—	45	29	8	47
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	7	—	25	16	31	31
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	31
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	719	1 055	806	1 250	1 948	975	834	824
Preprimary school	56	62	74	46	172	91	49	51
Public school	38	28	30	31	98	28	44	38
Elementary or high school	507	822	647	1 022	1 214	534	571	605
Public school	480	814	639	938	1 110	502	571	573
College	156	171	85	182	562	350	214	168
Public college	156	154	76	152	466	273	166	168
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	1 876	2 581	2 039	3 511	5 337	2 693	2 436	2 511
Less than 9th grade	149	311	162	375	333	162	244	152
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	395	461	311	540	696	317	413	359
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	818	998	784	1 469	1 460	731	728	833
Some college, no degree	314	457	436	622	1 416	777	494	533
Associate degree	51	87	122	123	342	173	193	171
Bachelor's degree	93	178	155	234	758	391	237	240
Graduate or professional degree	56	89	69	148	332	142	127	223
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.0	70.1	76.8	73.9	80.7	82.2	73.0	79.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.9	10.3	11.0	10.9	20.4	19.8	14.9	18.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	465	138	126	468	299	331	265	554
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 659	1 739	1 621	1 558	1 422	1 268	1 624	1 544
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 779	2 110	2 200	2 042	1 970	1 823	1 852	2 025
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	2 740	3 849	2 903	4 988	7 408	3 698	3 429	3 507
Same house	1 546	2 303	2 109	3 074	3 900	1 691	1 720	1 800
Different house in United States	1 184	1 512	789	1 914	3 490	1 991	1 703	1 692
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	325	42	13	244	1 280	822	34	27
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	478	956	552	1 050	891	418	1 186	896
Different MSA/PMSA	124	280	109	231	922	548	257	286
Not in or near MSA/PMSA	257	234	115	389	397	203	226	483
Abroad	10	34	5	—	18	16	6	15
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	—	—	—	—	6 214	3 929	3 603	3 326
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	4 091	2 690	2 820	2 704
Rural population	3 020	4 075	3 100	5 385	1 665	—	56	471
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 576	1 589	488	2 069	454	—	9	123
On farms	64	349	684	862	—	—	11	39
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	1 506	1 871	1 496	2 474	3 777	1 835	1 546	1 831
Car, truck, or van	1 400	1 703	1 318	2 211	3 551	1 737	1 394	1 745
Drove alone	1 222	1 484	1 121	1 968	3 283	1 641	1 121	1 530
Carpooled	178	219	197	243	268	96	273	215
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	26	55	17	66	69	35	108	19
Other means	1	5	11	32	30	14	8	22
Worked at home	79	108	150	165	127	49	24	45
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.12	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	19.2	23.3	22.3	16.3	15.4	15.3	13.3
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	113	144	81	111	121	63	180	218
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	323	508	274	603	560	255	206	326
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	451	575	557	689	1 373	622	372	603
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	147	209	144	255	630	304	265	237
All other times	393	327	290	651	966	542	499	402
Worked in MSA of residence	1 416	1 721	1 346	2 179	3 523	1 707	1 447	1 771
Joplin city (pt.)	643	272	183	744	2 203	1 099	121	95
Webb City city	76	22	52	121	71	28	26	7
Carthage city	147	413	495	377	39	19	—	9
Carl Junction city	—	6	—	57	14	7	—	—
Remainder of Jasper County	396	943	563	820	306	165	18	26
Neosho city	19	14	9	8	38	10	1 064	1 390
Joplin city (pt.)	81	35	23	34	597	328	45	27
Granby city	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	32
Seneca city	—	—	—	—	11	—	7	—
Remainder of Newton County	54	15	21	18	241	51	155	185
Worked outside MSA of residence	90	150	150	295	254	128	99	60
Baxter Springs city, KS	2	—	—	—	45	18	7	—
Gleno city, KS	2	—	—	—	18	9	—	—
Remainder of Cherokee County, KS	7	2	—	9	14	—	—	—
Miami city, OK	—	—	—	8	11	11	—	5
Remainder of Ottawa County, OK	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Barton County	13	—	67	126	—	—	—	—
Crawford County, KS	12	—	—	98	23	10	7	—
McDonald County	11	—	—	6	9	—	35	30
Barry County	—	58	6	6	3	3	25	13
Springfield, MO MSA	19	3	17	3	48	36	12	—
Worked elsewhere	24	87	60	39	73	41	13	12

# Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Newton County—Con.							
	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	2 514	5 545	3 950	7 092	3 580	4 174	3 522	2 683
Native	2 504	5 527	3 910	7 051	3 529	4 169	3 510	2 671
Foreign born	10	18	40	41	51	5	12	12
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	13	—	6	6	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 306	5 116	3 710	6 529	3 359	3 771	3 311	2 505
In linguistically isolated households	7	—	15	—	6	6	—	—
Speak a language other than English	52	88	113	170	75	129	63	88
Do not speak English "very well"	19	13	41	40	24	57	25	22
Speak Spanish	13	49	54	88	18	47	28	22
Do not speak English "very well"	13	3	27	—	6	27	10	—
Linguistically isolated	7	—	15	—	6	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	20	4	16	9	10	5	12	—
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	9	9	6	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	713	1 163	973	1 557	857	1 023	896	652
Preprimary school	27	64	81	91	52	52	43	8
Public school	27	64	70	51	47	52	33	8
Elementary or high school	497	891	680	1 126	668	748	718	562
Public school	466	855	608	1 055	632	736	684	540
College	189	208	212	340	137	223	135	82
Public college	160	204	193	304	135	209	126	56
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	1 489	3 615	2 644	4 474	2 298	2 507	2 155	1 695
Less than 9th grade	228	355	171	421	323	281	310	239
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	232	614	379	870	486	471	432	297
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	436	1 537	729	1 684	785	852	803	710
Some college, no degree	315	710	639	882	397	503	327	248
Associate degree	95	158	169	229	121	142	137	72
Bachelor's degree	148	178	367	303	132	173	113	90
Graduate or professional degree	35	63	190	85	54	85	33	39
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.1	73.2	79.2	71.1	64.8	70.0	65.6	68.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.3	6.7	21.1	8.7	8.1	10.3	6.8	7.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	276	512	259	460	351	530	457	176
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 861	1 801	1 585	1 698	2 026	2 108	1 928	1 816
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 245	1 987	2 094	1 982	2 186	1 889	2 436	2 864
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	2 306	5 116	3 710	6 529	3 359	3 771	3 311	2 505
Some house	2 194	3 223	2 209	3 506	2 087	1 956	1 994	1 469
Different house in United States	1 112	1 893	1 499	3 010	1 236	1 815	1 309	1 013
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	47	204	458	716	47	44	25	3
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	687	1 120	473	1 213	778	877	887	551
Different MSA/PMSA	149	333	374	520	189	333	183	129
Not in on MSA/PMSA	229	236	194	561	222	561	214	330
Abroad	—	—	2	13	36	—	8	23
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	2 010	—	2 285	39	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 574	—	1 401	26	—	—	—	—
Rural population	504	5 545	1 665	7 053	3 580	4 174	3 522	2 683
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	119	1 569	454	1 231	1 744	1 011	1 804	660
On farms	85	1 028	—	575	265	263	107	754
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	1 035	2 658	1 942	3 355	1 537	1 823	1 518	1 061
Car, truck, or van	953	2 445	1 814	3 119	1 448	1 666	1 405	866
Drove alone	830	2 099	1 642	2 814	1 269	1 488	1 239	729
Carpoled	123	346	172	305	179	178	166	137
Public transportation (including taxicab)	5	—	—	10	4	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	5	—	—	10	4	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	17	51	34	16	31	13	26	40
Other means	6	34	16	9	19	45	19	8
Worked at home	54	128	78	201	35	99	68	147
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	23.5	17.2	22.2	21.0	19.6	20.7	24.2
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	115	247	58	292	171	270	207	152
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	186	587	305	540	312	329	257	167
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	301	867	751	1 115	457	472	443	250
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	124	213	326	406	203	227	127	108
All other times	255	616	424	801	359	426	416	237
Worked in MSA of residence	1 014	2 380	1 816	3 174	1 403	1 651	1 442	850
Joplin city (pt.)	118	680	1 104	1 703	331	150	133	56
Webb City city	2	81	43	78	7	13	11	—
Carthage city	46	156	20	29	9	8	25	—
Carl Junction city	—	2	7	20	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jasper County	20	312	141	199	24	22	57	19
Neosho city	643	272	28	382	174	902	677	290
Joplin city (pt.)	23	151	269	247	72	43	27	31
Granby city	—	15	3	—	—	7	189	38
Seneca city	7	6	11	26	390	—	2	—
Remainder of Newton County	155	705	190	490	396	506	321	416
Worked outside MSA of residence	21	278	126	181	134	172	76	211
Boxer Springs city, KS	—	10	27	8	15	—	—	—
Gleno city, KS	—	10	9	11	2	—	3	—
Remainder of Cherokee County, KS	—	31	14	2	2	—	—	—
Miami city, OK	—	—	—	17	14	4	3	—
Remainder of Ottawa County, OK	—	9	10	—	21	—	—	—
Barton County	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford County, KS	—	—	13	9	—	—	—	—
McDonald County	10	5	9	18	28	99	8	10
Berry County	—	95	—	7	—	8	21	127
Springfield, MO MSA	—	8	12	4	22	7	23	—
Worked elsewhere	11	108	32	97	48	39	34	51

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County			
		Total	Cortright city	Joplin city (pt.)	Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Trot 102	Trot 103	Trot 104	Trot 109
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	103 781	69 774	8 461	29 217	34 007	3 175	2 184	3 382	2 781	3 284
In labor force	65 357	43 613	4 808	17 799	21 744	1 976	1 315	2 139	1 714	2 062
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.0	62.5	56.8	60.9	63.9	62.2	60.2	63.2	61.6	62.8
Civilian labor force	65 237	43 531	4 795	17 747	21 706	1 972	1 315	2 132	1 713	2 046
Employed	61 567	41 148	4 535	16 678	20 419	1 858	1 233	2 034	1 661	1 904
Unemployed	3 670	2 383	260	1 069	1 287	114	82	98	52	142
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.2	4.6	3.0	6.9
Not in labor force	38 424	26 161	3 653	11 418	12 263	1 199	869	1 243	1 067	1 222
Institutionalized persons	1 223	777	345	242	446	147	—	—	36	106
Enrolled in school	4 098	2 581	249	1 119	1 517	123	81	416	55	97
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	17 125	11 881	1 780	5 370	5 244	551	410	375	608	529
Females 16 years and over	54 978	37 295	4 532	16 009	17 683	1 727	1 147	1 715	1 518	1 768
In labor force	29 029	19 462	2 112	7 965	9 567	955	584	980	788	958
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.8	52.2	46.6	49.8	54.1	55.3	50.9	57.1	51.9	54.2
Civilian labor force	29 028	19 462	2 112	7 965	9 566	955	584	980	788	958
Employed	27 356	18 366	1 979	7 485	8 990	900	547	946	764	901
Unemployed	1 672	1 096	133	480	576	55	37	34	24	57
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.6	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.3	3.5	3.0	5.9
With own children under 6 years	8 204	5 469	471	2 479	2 735	215	172	206	229	291
In labor force	4 882	3 236	285	1 390	1 646	144	93	91	153	172
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 875	6 581	763	2 249	3 294	273	166	325	218	353
In labor force	7 444	4 897	565	1 636	2 547	193	140	259	163	254
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	11 186	7 319	764	3 199	3 867	290	247	285	270	368
All parents present in household in labor force	6 488	4 230	484	1 751	2 258	200	133	110	181	218
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	22 552	15 049	1 691	5 055	7 503	547	398	671	521	720
All parents present in household in labor force	15 555	10 217	1 138	3 346	5 338	376	290	461	353	479
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 852	5 145	550	2 047	2 707	193	164	517	178	250
Not enrolled in school	2 156	1 471	194	594	685	52	23	33	49	52
Unemployed or not in labor force	825	552	70	239	273	39	12	10	25	17
Not high school graduate	1 070	726	86	351	344	37	23	4	12	17
Employed	558	400	47	212	158	6	11	—	4	17
Unemployed	180	106	—	57	74	5	12	4	3	—
Not in labor force	332	220	39	82	112	26	—	—	5	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	61 567	41 148	4 535	16 678	20 419	1 858	1 233	2 034	1 661	1 904
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 481	3 630	401	1 706	1 851	230	93	240	188	197
Professional specialty occupations	6 530	4 398	495	2 028	2 132	314	115	325	239	302
Technicians and related support occupations	1 828	1 324	168	605	504	73	30	64	38	94
Sales occupations	7 552	5 398	527	2 604	2 154	270	194	291	261	297
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 261	5 703	579	2 434	2 558	321	219	335	252	272
Private household occupations	320	254	35	71	66	6	14	7	16	7
Protective service occupations	754	566	53	267	188	32	—	35	27	43
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 244	5 147	521	2 301	2 097	238	117	321	156	179
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 006	1 084	75	160	922	9	—	8	35	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 026	5 074	466	1 671	2 952	148	120	145	177	215
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 029	4 367	705	1 375	2 662	126	132	105	108	175
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 283	2 132	180	855	1 151	64	125	85	104	57
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 253	2 071	330	601	1 182	27	74	73	60	61
Construction	3 194	1 889	152	753	1 305	75	75	64	87	72
Manufacturing	16 067	10 191	1 488	3 187	5 876	241	233	338	269	402
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 781	3 295	343	1 480	1 486	156	134	171	206	187
Wholesale and retail trade	14 514	10 302	991	4 807	4 212	477	356	482	415	445
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 308	1 611	195	622	697	104	39	79	69	73
Business and repair services	2 149	1 471	205	537	678	56	45	50	84	75
Professional and related services	12 589	8 669	788	4 049	3 920	571	257	646	379	558
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	61 567	41 148	4 535	16 678	20 419	1 858	1 233	2 034	1 661	1 904
Private wage and salary workers	49 377	33 567	3 779	13 837	15 810	1 485	998	1 561	1 317	1 554
Government workers	5 985	3 866	372	1 585	2 119	219	147	325	194	208
Local government workers	3 257	2 123	260	763	1 134	106	75	147	98	104
Self-employed workers	5 730	3 482	374	1 178	2 248	136	72	148	142	142
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	70 634	46 979	5 093	19 378	23 655	2 145	1 443	2 550	1 848	2 188
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	54 185	35 759	3 981	14 325	18 426	1 580	1 088	1 652	1 421	1 677
50 to 52 weeks	39 078	25 918	2 983	10 246	13 160	1 179	759	1 126	1 064	1 149
40 to 49 weeks	5 568	3 717	339	1 542	1 851	174	72	203	175	202
27 to 39 weeks	3 859	2 419	289	977	1 440	122	67	127	72	138
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	8 270	5 705	554	2 613	2 565	278	180	366	244	265
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	82 884	55 415	6 083	22 823	27 469	2 376	1 706	2 912	2 076	2 572
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 318	2 259	306	927	1 059	122	60	92	63	117
With a mobility limitation	2 156	1 507	197	686	649	81	41	60	47	95
In labor force	424	280	41	114	144	22	5	20	2	—
With a self-care limitation	2 046	1 401	177	550	645	74	52	74	45	77
With a work disability	8 613	5 985	742	2 653	2 628	216	233	220	172	407
In labor force	3 197	2 141	253	973	1 056	88	104	75	43	185
Prevented from working	4 714	3 348	418	1 486	1 366	121	123	124	115	196
No work disability	74 271	49 430	5 341	20 170	24 841	2 160	1 473	2 692	1 904	2 165
In labor force	59 708	39 824	4 309	16 050	19 884	1 790	1 143	1 969	1 610	1 800
Civilian institutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 554	13 500	2 020	6 100	6 054	648	478	463	668	590
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 378	3 108	468	1 466	1 270	128	55	93	208	114
With a mobility limitation	3 535	2 548	366	1 235	987	113	38	93	156	107
With a self-care limitation	2 484	1 770	271	832	714	67	30	28	140	53
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	5 281	3 683	468	1 704	1 598	159	144	124	193	206
Mean family income (dollars)	16 799	17 400	19 803	18 217	15 414	21 350	18 449	19 853	17 379	16 077
1 worker	11 182	7 505	877	3 214	3 677	301	312	318	197	279
Mean family income (dollars)	25 912	25 791	35 859	26 118	26 160	35 115	23 141	28 828	38 147	20 164
2 or more workers	21 458	13 892	1 544	5 070	7 566	600	394	647	595	674
Mean family income (dollars)	38 561	37 498	32 606	37 796	40 514	50 493	35 048	47 042	42 820	41 482

# Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County—Con.								Carthage city, Jasper County	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	1 377	3 567	3 210	3 319	4 316	2 741	2 346	3 094	2 409	3 954
In labor force	939	2 301	1 845	2 019	2 387	1 852	1 633	1 983	1 344	2 109
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.2	64.5	57.5	60.8	55.3	67.6	69.6	64.1	55.8	53.3
Civilian labor force	939	2 301	1 845	2 019	2 374	1 852	1 633	1 983	1 344	2 096
Employed	899	2 133	1 741	1 872	2 273	1 750	1 561	1 885	1 229	2 030
Unemployed	40	168	104	147	101	102	72	98	115	66
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	7.3	5.6	7.3	4.3	5.5	4.4	4.9	8.6	3.1
Not in labor force	438	1 266	1 365	1 300	1 929	889	713	1 111	1 065	1 845
Institutionalized persons	—	—	83	53	284	8	—	23	53	284
Enrolled in school	63	155	145	73	168	77	84	120	46	168
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	166	455	682	575	890	514	280	498	463	856
Females 16 years and over	719	1 843	1 828	1 674	2 344	1 504	1 221	1 611	1 213	2 144
In labor force	372	1 044	862	917	1 018	891	732	855	596	880
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.7	56.6	47.2	54.8	43.4	59.2	60.0	53.1	49.1	41.0
Civilian labor force	372	1 044	862	917	1 018	891	732	855	596	880
Employed	348	984	823	844	966	832	697	812	537	854
Unemployed	24	60	39	73	52	59	35	43	59	26
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	5.7	4.5	8.0	5.1	6.6	4.8	5.0	9.9	3.0
With own children under 6 years	156	275	284	258	188	188	213	196	197	152
In labor force	83	159	163	157	135	126	127	93	101	99
With own children 6 to 17 years only	140	413	332	267	425	311	223	348	167	382
In labor force	97	295	242	217	285	279	170	250	123	247
Own children under 6 years in families end subfamilies	194	356	346	360	320	305	327	275	280	272
All parents present in household in labor force	106	192	207	226	216	207	199	141	156	168
Own children 6 to 17 years in families end subfamilies	370	906	821	601	889	689	531	798	430	807
All parents present in household in labor force	202	639	518	408	554	584	390	503	274	477
Persons 16 to 19 years	99	325	249	231	282	215	125	249	168	260
Not enrolled in school	51	117	77	108	47	103	31	79	92	34
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	61	17	47	22	1	9	15	47	22
Not high school graduate	46	92	27	42	19	34	16	35	42	19
Employed	35	33	17	15	8	33	9	24	15	8
Unemployed	—	29	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Not in labor force	11	30	10	27	11	1	4	11	27	11
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years end ever	899	2 133	1 741	1 872	2 273	1 750	1 561	1 885	1 229	2 030
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	128	177	160	145	274	118	112	119	80	242
Professional specialty occupations	202	144	214	175	333	131	105	141	81	333
Technicians and related support occupations	36	58	51	62	71	59	50	40	57	71
Soles occupations	97	294	160	178	285	215	189	200	120	256
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	63	305	234	254	252	259	221	225	162	219
Private household occupations	5	14	—	27	11	7	31	6	17	11
Protective service occupations	15	38	12	22	35	18	29	14	11	29
Service occupations, except protective and household	112	308	281	179	281	228	152	195	111	255
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	20	18	6	42	44	31	165	6	42
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	109	315	224	261	242	220	277	255	128	174
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	68	239	185	358	240	227	183	301	302	208
Transportation and material moving occupations	46	136	52	66	98	54	95	116	39	98
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	85	150	139	109	170	86	108	115	92
Construction	34	134	82	58	83	44	51	81	43	65
Manufacturing	161	521	437	719	600	602	446	641	538	497
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	51	186	158	109	169	128	137	97	72	163
Wholesale and retail trade	202	569	423	385	535	420	378	410	229	487
Finance, insurance, and real estate	40	80	81	81	110	63	62	64	47	104
Business and repair services	25	119	26	106	111	35	105	56	72	104
Professional and related services	331	389	449	264	470	317	215	264	124	444
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	899	2 133	1 741	1 872	2 273	1 750	1 561	1 885	1 229	2 030
Private wage and salary workers	714	1 820	1 488	1 582	1 807	1 520	1 248	1 492	1 048	1 616
Government workers	97	122	165	174	217	121	112	182	108	184
Local government workers	56	68	114	124	157	73	65	102	72	132
Self-employed workers	75	188	81	108	239	104	176	185	73	220
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and ever who worked in 1989	1 018	2 440	2 050	2 197	2 513	1 869	1 733	2 154	1 479	2 242
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	796	1 782	1 492	1 727	1 968	1 482	1 359	1 747	1 133	1 761
50 to 52 weeks	559	1 264	991	1 172	1 510	1 218	1 034	1 203	746	1 358
40 to 49 weeks	101	171	168	152	143	108	145	226	130	126
27 to 39 weeks	59	101	106	137	187	77	75	138	53	168
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	132	385	300	206	301	219	181	191	132	272
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 183	2 992	2 365	2 650	3 000	2 141	2 036	2 512	1 852	2 672
With a mobility or self-care limitation	33	139	141	137	106	104	93	89	101	106
With a mobility limitation	15	114	60	74	51	94	51	70	57	51
In labor force	15	20	22	5	18	18	12	32	5	18
With a self-care limitation	18	58	114	86	91	31	61	60	60	91
With a work disability	68	302	246	375	253	244	185	216	333	192
In labor force	49	75	66	106	113	100	82	94	81	88
Prevented from working	13	204	180	235	111	121	85	106	218	90
No work disability	1 115	2 690	2 119	2 275	2 747	1 897	1 851	2 296	1 519	2 480
In labor force	862	2 115	1 730	1 872	2 139	1 674	1 521	1 829	1 222	1 886
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever	194	575	762	616	1 019	592	310	559	504	985
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	122	175	147	259	106	49	120	119	248
With a mobility limitation	12	89	137	125	184	101	43	82	97	173
With a self-care limitation	5	108	94	97	136	66	24	76	69	136
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	62	167	172	161	230	147	109	129	133	212
Mean family income (dollars)	22 079	18 828	16 269	16 645	18 075	25 601	19 727	11 368	14 870	18 068
1 worker	170	427	260	291	436	321	296	303	236	385
Mean family income (dollars)	54 072	22 430	19 211	21 125	53 910	18 161	21 703	22 288	19 542	57 229
2 or more workers	298	765	655	667	810	564	532	701	411	731
Mean family income (dollars)	60 265	32 616	34 546	32 692	36 733	36 076	35 023	36 982	26 988	36 079

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Carthage city, Jasper County—Con.		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County							
	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	2 098	—	2 744	1 817	1 417	814	3 514	4 396	2 337	3 545
In labor force	1 355	—	1 716	1 114	937	415	2 226	2 659	1 313	2 134
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.6	—	62.5	61.3	66.1	51.0	63.3	60.5	56.2	60.2
Civilian labor force	1 355	—	1 716	1 114	937	415	2 208	2 659	1 313	2 127
Employed	1 276	—	1 610	1 042	906	405	2 131	2 435	1 254	2 005
Unemployed	79	—	106	72	31	10	77	224	59	122
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	—	6.2	6.5	3.3	2.4	3.5	8.4	4.5	5.7
Nat in labor force	743	—	1 028	703	480	399	1 288	1 737	1 024	1 411
Institutionalized persons	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	106
Enrolled in school	35	—	102	44	330	22	76	120	9	124
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, nat enrolled in school	461	—	498	356	28	292	704	741	653	705
Females 16 years and over	1 175	—	1 515	983	696	488	1 880	2 460	1 224	2 046
In labor force	636	—	741	522	428	193	991	1 216	604	998
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.1	—	48.9	53.1	61.5	39.5	52.7	49.4	49.3	48.8
Civilian labor force	636	—	741	522	428	193	991	1 216	604	998
Employed	588	—	693	485	414	190	961	1 116	574	932
Unemployed	48	—	48	37	14	3	30	100	30	66
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	—	6.5	7.1	3.3	1.6	3.0	8.2	5.0	6.6
With own children under 6 years	122	—	246	156	79	49	276	383	165	268
In labor force	85	—	123	86	22	23	164	216	118	201
With own children 6 to 17 years only	214	—	173	135	105	47	248	322	167	299
In labor force	195	—	141	116	92	28	206	228	122	196
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	212	—	304	223	121	55	285	583	198	425
All parents present in household in labor force	160	—	158	123	33	29	147	332	133	300
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	454	—	424	338	224	90	588	757	292	620
All parents present in household in labor force	387	—	296	248	153	38	392	483	240	443
Persons 16 to 19 years	122	—	259	135	389	45	206	220	50	172
Nat enroled in school	68	—	101	23	10	4	36	60	25	58
Unemployed or not in labor force	1	—	62	12	10	2	10	14	—	31
Nat high school graduate	25	—	42	23	4	1	12	30	6	31
Employed	24	—	25	11	—	—	12	16	6	10
Unemployed	—	—	—	12	4	—	—	—	—	14
Nat labor force	1	—	17	—	—	1	—	14	—	7
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 276	—	1 610	1 042	906	405	2 131	2 435	1 254	2 005
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	79	—	95	87	156	60	253	211	187	222
Professional specialty occupations	81	—	126	96	168	32	264	278	198	180
Technicians and related support occupations	40	—	54	24	25	1	79	90	47	85
Sales occupations	151	—	223	179	130	65	524	387	176	276
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	198	—	209	210	160	72	426	359	253	231
Private household occupations	7	—	13	9	7	4	7	7	—	8
Protective service occupations	13	—	59	—	18	7	34	9	13	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	155	—	343	89	145	58	203	346	95	325
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	—	17	—	—	17	30	35	—	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	164	—	199	88	32	23	147	262	100	262
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	195	—	112	99	20	19	62	233	36	216
Transportation and material moving occupations	43	—	67	94	27	45	43	135	86	121
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	123	—	93	67	18	2	59	83	63	50
Construction	44	—	97	58	6	24	83	125	29	137
Manufacturing	453	—	267	189	126	29	273	506	226	398
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	108	—	185	121	90	98	201	230	128	108
Wholesale and retail trade	275	—	493	315	218	133	776	721	335	558
Finance, insurance, and real estate	44	—	18	31	52	10	155	106	52	54
Business and repair services	29	—	90	34	27	3	38	40	46	83
Professional and related services	220	—	327	220	312	57	431	562	355	523
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 276	—	1 610	1 042	906	405	2 131	2 435	1 254	2 005
Private wage and salary workers	1 115	—	1 387	855	705	322	1 718	2 035	1 065	1 650
Government workers	80	—	133	125	157	51	206	185	103	184
Local government workers	56	—	65	61	35	19	114	104	37	106
Self-employed workers	81	—	90	46	44	32	199	190	86	162
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 372	—	1 833	1 202	1 224	475	2 415	2 757	1 458	2 310
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 087	—	1 279	915	615	355	1 787	2 202	1 152	1 715
50 to 52 weeks	879	—	821	653	405	234	1 432	1 679	824	1 242
40 to 49 weeks	83	—	163	56	64	56	182	237	107	215
27 to 39 weeks	68	—	157	55	63	26	57	124	91	91
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	150	—	226	158	249	68	411	260	173	303
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 559	—	2 214	1 401	1 380	504	2 671	3 528	1 596	2 630
With a mobility or self-care limitation	99	—	68	48	32	9	53	206	25	144
With a mobility limitation	89	—	45	29	26	7	24	167	20	96
In labor force	18	—	13	5	7	—	—	36	—	13
With a self-care limitation	26	—	30	43	19	6	29	128	25	76
With a work disability	217	—	349	150	75	19	190	457	117	334
In labor force	84	—	175	69	29	—	82	145	38	103
Prevented from working	110	—	157	75	25	17	97	286	79	206
No work disability	1 342	—	1 865	1 251	1 305	485	2 481	3 071	1 479	2 296
In labor force	1 201	—	1 509	985	899	397	2 005	2 387	1 235	1 927
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	531	—	530	416	37	310	825	868	693	802
With a mobility or self-care limitation	101	—	157	48	9	110	146	238	115	205
With a mobility limitation	96	—	128	31	9	87	136	211	92	144
With a self-care limitation	66	—	93	23	—	63	82	119	50	148
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	123	—	145	134	5	61	180	284	183	190
Mean family income (dollars)	28 126	—	10 221	18 717	—	17 702	37 167	13 552	31 206	10 710
1 worker	256	—	282	251	87	48	394	613	167	404
Mean family income (dollars)	18 762	—	17 510	25 804	45 952	65 840	38 242	19 087	45 093	17 540
2 or more workers	402	—	427	350	220	143	655	588	482	643
Mean family income (dollars)	32 034	—	23 968	35 866	56 074	44 736	42 858	35 730	41 635	32 954

# Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County—Con.						Remainder of Jasper County		
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	2 444	3 535	1 377	1 176	—	101	367	1 965	1 967
In labor force	1 456	2 140	939	689	—	61	201	1 202	1 299
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.6	60.5	68.2	58.6	—	60.4	54.8	61.2	66.0
Civilian labor force	1 445	2 124	939	689	—	61	201	1 195	1 298
Employed	1 341	1 989	899	619	—	42	191	1 128	1 256
Unemployed	104	135	40	70	—	19	10	67	42
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	6.4	4.3	10.2	—	31.1	5.0	5.6	3.2
Not in labor force	988	1 395	438	487	—	40	166	763	668
Institutionalized persons	80	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	92	100	63	30	—	7	37	86	36
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	446	569	166	193	—	19	54	347	316
Females 16 years and over	1 382	1 921	719	643	—	52	164	1 019	1 030
In labor force	680	896	372	292	—	32	62	552	595
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.2	46.6	51.7	45.4	—	61.5	37.8	54.2	57.8
Civilian labor force	680	896	372	292	—	32	62	552	595
Employed	632	849	348	272	—	19	62	532	574
Unemployed	48	47	24	20	—	13	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	5.2	6.5	6.8	—	40.6	—	20	21
With own children under 6 years	238	351	156	106	—	6	16	127	180
In labor force	123	170	83	55	—	6	7	69	130
With own children 6 to 17 years only	264	210	140	119	—	20	31	220	171
In labor force	185	132	97	80	—	13	24	167	135
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	288	413	194	104	—	6	24	164	215
All parents present in household in labor force	146	188	106	50	—	6	10	77	152
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	514	513	370	286	—	39	60	447	431
All parents present in household in labor force	327	312	202	186	—	26	42	308	315
Persons 16 to 19 years	148	217	99	107	—	—	29	128	133
Not enrolled in school	38	136	51	52	—	—	—	23	45
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	38	16	29	—	—	—	—	23
Not high school graduate	15	96	46	45	—	—	—	—	11
Employed	15	66	35	16	—	—	—	—	4
Unemployed	—	17	—	10	—	—	—	—	3
Not in labor force	—	13	11	19	—	—	—	—	4
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 341	1 989	899	619	—	42	191	1 128	1 256
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	161	118	128	28	—	—	6	84	128
Professional specialty occupations	247	200	202	24	—	13	19	157	207
Technicians and related support occupations	70	67	36	27	—	—	6	39	37
Sales occupations	192	245	97	97	—	13	15	161	196
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	176	197	63	72	—	6	9	175	180
Private household occupations	—	11	5	—	—	—	5	—	12
Protective service occupations	38	45	15	22	—	—	—	17	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	115	366	112	104	—	—	28	176	98
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	24	—	10	—	—	—	8	18
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	127	245	109	74	—	3	32	113	154
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	146	273	68	91	—	—	33	85	89
Transportation and material moving occupations	20	99	46	65	—	7	31	58	59
Haulers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	44	99	18	5	—	—	7	55	58
Construction	44	87	34	26	—	3	17	58	63
Manufacturing	261	571	161	180	—	—	44	212	240
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	123	106	51	39	—	—	13	81	108
Wholesale and retail trade	283	540	202	207	—	26	41	264	282
Finance, insurance, and real estate	70	27	40	7	—	—	8	27	59
Business and repair services	47	72	25	32	—	—	11	23	81
Professional and related services	441	401	331	76	—	13	37	334	322
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 341	1 989	899	619	—	42	191	1 128	1 256
Private wage and salary workers	1 070	1 734	714	549	—	33	143	856	995
Government workers	180	124	97	31	—	9	22	168	143
Local government workers	86	63	56	17	—	—	14	112	79
Self-employed workers	91	124	75	39	—	—	26	104	110
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 523	2 347	1 018	755	—	61	241	1 326	1 373
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 195	1 746	796	521	—	47	173	1 037	1 066
50 to 52 weeks	799	1 229	559	340	—	29	106	721	830
40 to 49 weeks	163	179	101	13	—	6	16	139	119
27 to 39 weeks	126	83	59	39	—	6	12	64	46
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	167	342	132	117	—	7	22	117	176
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 860	2 840	1 183	934	—	82	305	1 532	1 572
With a mobility or self-care limitation	80	156	33	73	—	—	12	60	54
With a mobility limitation	60	143	15	54	—	—	12	34	40
With a self-care limitation	—	25	15	—	—	—	—	13	2
With a work disability	44	102	18	30	—	—	9	55	39
In labor force	129	145	49	9	—	—	35	46	43
Prevented from working	152	269	13	103	—	7	48	99	98
No work disability	1 559	2 366	1 115	822	—	75	222	1 387	1 419
In labor force	1 269	1 877	862	637	—	61	158	1 070	1 213
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	493	671	194	242	—	19	62	426	358
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84	273	12	69	—	—	7	84	98
With a mobility limitation	77	254	12	54	—	—	7	84	69
With a self-care limitation	39	153	5	57	—	—	7	28	77
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	187	174	62	86	—	13	10	119	132
Mean family income (dollars)	16 582	10 493	22 079	10 188	—	39 692	14 854	20 687	17 230
1 worker	232	417	170	129	—	20	61	231	149
Mean family income (dollars)	18 990	19 069	54 072	16 164	—	17 558	12 182	22 379	29 226
2 or more workers	456	558	298	235	—	15	44	427	452
Mean family income (dollars)	41 525	29 552	60 265	25 954	—	18 954	28 543	42 388	42 213

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	840	—	2 391	3 487	3 210	4 273	910	362	643
In labor force	606	—	1 612	2 490	1 845	2 578	675	278	497
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.1	—	67.4	71.4	57.5	60.3	74.2	76.8	77.3
Civilian labor force	601	—	1 612	2 490	1 845	2 578	675	278	497
Employed	563	—	1 514	2 344	1 741	2 409	643	243	474
Unemployed	38	—	98	146	104	169	32	35	23
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	—	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.6	4.7	12.6	4.6
Not in labor force	234	—	779	997	1 365	1 695	235	84	146
Institutionalized persons	26	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	5	—	125	89	145	209	27	—	42
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	83	—	262	400	682	605	112	34	53
Females 16 years and over	386	—	1 200	1 848	1 288	2 276	461	200	329
In labor force	278	—	752	1 141	862	1 109	321	138	255
Percent of females 16 years and over	72.0	—	62.7	61.7	47.2	48.7	69.6	69.0	77.5
Civilian labor force	278	—	752	1 141	862	1 109	321	138	255
Employed	269	—	712	1 048	823	1 032	307	112	244
Unemployed	9	—	40	93	39	77	14	26	11
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	—	5.3	8.2	4.5	6.9	4.4	18.8	4.3
With own children under 6 years	53	—	169	306	284	375	61	36	66
In labor force	49	—	104	208	163	221	56	36	41
With own children 6 to 17 years only	89	—	294	442	332	454	100	43	97
In labor force	69	—	215	318	242	348	94	38	84
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	80	—	252	333	346	468	80	48	93
All parents present in household in labor force	72	—	142	201	207	275	70	48	47
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	206	—	620	1 119	821	1 152	171	82	235
All parents present in household in labor force	152	—	453	763	518	766	134	77	197
Persons 16 to 19 years	102	—	218	337	249	388	63	22	93
Not enrolled in school	14	—	65	95	77	136	16	13	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	2	—	32	40	17	79	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	2	—	47	43	27	87	—	—	9
Employed	2	—	17	14	17	38	—	—	9
Unemployed	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	11	29	10	30	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	563	—	1 514	2 344	1 741	2 409	643	243	474
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	36	—	149	207	160	148	65	32	39
Professional specialty occupations	55	—	120	198	214	216	94	—	50
Technicians and related support occupations	24	—	31	86	51	72	5	—	19
Sales occupations	105	—	197	329	160	194	58	29	64
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	96	—	233	355	234	292	92	33	61
Private household occupations	7	—	14	9	—	25	10	—	—
Protective service occupations	5	—	16	51	12	26	11	6	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	64	—	204	236	281	283	68	26	73
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	10	63	18	44	—	—	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	88	—	241	378	224	382	133	68	56
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	29	—	148	235	185	455	56	32	32
Transportation and material moving occupations	37	—	71	132	52	155	27	—	11
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	—	80	65	150	117	24	17	47
Construction	28	—	108	119	82	113	15	18	—
Manufacturing	141	—	341	584	437	852	181	103	149
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	64	—	147	169	158	190	37	6	20
Wholesale and retail trade	162	—	362	580	423	466	156	48	145
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	—	73	115	81	65	34	6	19
Business and repair services	28	—	87	85	26	80	34	7	6
Professional and related services	117	—	313	451	449	434	140	26	97
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	563	—	1 514	2 344	1 741	2 409	643	243	474
Private wage and salary workers	484	—	1 271	1 870	1 488	2 064	534	191	405
Government workers	28	—	91	265	165	204	66	33	41
Local government workers	18	—	51	147	114	99	52	25	17
Self-employed workers	51	—	149	209	81	130	35	19	23
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	665	—	1 685	2 575	2 050	2 801	718	271	497
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	482	—	1 261	1 939	1 492	2 242	594	207	395
50 to 52 weeks	350	—	924	1 500	991	1 540	426	152	339
40 to 49 weeks	39	—	158	188	168	240	22	17	25
27 to 39 weeks	12	—	62	109	106	207	84	19	9
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	98	—	268	276	300	259	74	29	69
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	712	—	2 058	3 063	2 365	3 616	798	328	582
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	—	66	121	141	197	36	—	5
With a mobility limitation	35	—	60	57	60	107	17	—	5
In labor force	—	—	20	—	22	11	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	33	—	28	83	114	122	26	—	5
With a work disability	106	—	190	223	246	482	42	61	27
In labor force	56	—	66	80	66	115	25	25	16
Prevented from working	44	—	101	132	180	306	17	21	11
No work disability	606	—	1 868	2 840	2 119	3 134	756	267	555
In labor force	531	—	1 478	2 386	1 730	2 413	650	253	473
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	97	—	333	424	762	657	112	34	61
With a mobility or self-care limitation	30	—	53	99	175	183	28	11	5
With a mobility limitation	30	—	35	85	137	148	28	11	5
With a self-care limitation	14	—	51	55	94	91	28	—	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	19	—	81	111	172	238	28	18	24
Mean family income (dollars)	11 106	—	28 002	19 194	16 269	12 093	25 077	18 154	12 656
1 worker	47	—	298	414	260	493	55	51	65
Mean family income (dollars)	25 963	—	25 143	26 462	19 211	19 183	27 916	28 854	15 795
2 or more workers	218	—	530	855	655	871	256	79	162
Mean family income (dollars)	41 391	—	35 570	37 578	34 546	34 922	41 850	42 789	46 106

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

**Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Can.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Newton County		Joplin city (pt.), Newton County	Remainder of Newton County	
	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 205	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	2 245	3 094	2 290	4 052	6 237	3 175	2 893	2 918	
In labor force	1 572	1 983	1 536	2 632	4 056	1 976	1 684	1 938	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.0	64.1	67.1	65.0	65.0	62.2	58.2	66.4	
Civilian labor force	1 572	1 983	1 534	2 630	4 034	1 972	1 677	1 938	
Employed	1 519	1 885	1 494	2 531	3 804	1 858	1 566	1 864	
Unemployed	53	98	40	99	230	114	111	74	
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	4.9	2.6	3.8	5.7	5.8	6.6	3.8	
Not in labor force	673	1 111	754	1 420	2 181	1 199	1 209	980	
Institutionalized persons	—	23	—	22	232	147	103	—	
Enrolled in school	77	120	75	143	237	123	92	143	
Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	261	498	382	642	880	551	695	527	
Females 16 years and over	1 169	1 611	1 162	2 071	3 250	1 727	1 601	1 607	
In labor force	700	855	644	1 121	1 820	955	725	935	
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.9	53.1	55.4	54.1	56.0	55.3	45.3	58.2	
Civilian labor force	700	855	644	1 121	1 820	955	725	935	
Employed	678	812	612	1 085	1 731	900	680	894	
Unemployed	22	43	32	36	89	55	45	41	
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	5.0	5.0	3.2	4.9	5.8	6.2	4.4	
With own children under 6 years	207	196	161	282	408	215	168	282	
In labor force	121	93	77	186	257	144	99	207	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	203	348	273	472	642	273	226	280	
In labor force	157	250	216	339	465	193	178	236	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	321	275	235	422	571	290	269	341	
All parents present in household in labor force	193	141	110	250	378	200	139	265	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	492	798	670	999	1 241	547	560	613	
All parents present in household in labor force	364	503	481	660	835	376	375	513	
Persons 16 to 19 years	125	249	159	253	412	193	225	215	
Not enrolled in school	31	79	10	44	112	52	89	44	
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	15	2	24	59	39	24	16	
Nat high school graduate	16	35	—	12	67	37	44	14	
Employed	9	24	—	7	22	6	32	—	
Unemployed	3	—	—	5	14	5	5	7	
Nat in labor force	4	11	—	—	31	26	7	—	
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 519	1 885	1 494	2 531	3 804	1 858	1 566	1 864	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	112	119	94	144	512	230	80	230	
Professional specialty occupations	92	141	112	200	649	314	207	264	
Technicians and related support occupations	50	40	37	54	103	73	52	34	
Soles occupations	176	200	133	250	532	270	145	224	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	215	225	189	301	589	321	171	221	
Private household occupations	31	6	13	16	17	6	12	6	
Protective service occupations	29	14	23	11	51	32	7	20	
Service occupations, except protective and household	152	195	137	304	417	238	236	249	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	31	165	260	215	30	9	26	29	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	274	255	229	310	389	148	253	207	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	183	301	95	329	258	126	227	222	
Transportation and material moving occupations	88	116	89	171	131	64	87	79	
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	86	108	83	226	126	27	63	79	
Construction	48	81	78	156	241	75	71	48	
Manufacturing	446	641	368	777	643	241	481	607	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	137	97	98	147	314	156	119	50	
Wholesale and retail trade	352	410	329	484	906	477	326	388	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	62	64	61	117	201	104	75	85	
Business and repair services	105	56	23	77	154	56	25	34	
Professional and related services	202	264	180	466	1 035	571	352	445	
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 519	1 885	1 494	2 531	3 804	1 858	1 566	1 864	
Private wage and salary workers	1 215	1 492	1 039	1 904	3 005	1 485	1 263	1 429	
Government workers	103	182	139	259	424	219	160	222	
Local government workers	65	102	72	133	228	106	100	164	
Self-employed workers	176	185	282	350	355	136	137	192	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 672	2 154	1 634	2 846	4 394	2 145	1 835	2 052	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 312	1 747	1 264	2 242	3 304	1 580	1 392	1 657	
50 to 52 weeks	1 005	1 203	936	1 666	2 491	1 179	945	1 247	
40 to 49 weeks	139	226	91	249	298	174	134	148	
27 to 39 weeks	69	138	95	121	252	122	114	89	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	174	191	159	326	575	278	205	206	
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 954	2 512	1 805	3 307	4 942	2 376	1 990	2 331	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	93	89	47	68	202	122	69	47	
With a mobility limitation	51	70	25	51	112	81	37	9	
In labor force	12	32	11	2	38	22	8	—	
With a self-care limitation	61	32	38	29	128	74	32	38	
With a work disability	178	216	139	299	376	216	256	144	
In labor force	82	94	89	77	173	88	137	44	
Prevented from working	78	106	38	165	180	121	103	93	
No work disability	1 776	2 296	1 666	3 008	4 566	2 160	1 734	2 187	
In labor force	1 460	1 829	1 344	2 477	3 704	1 790	1 449	1 842	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	291	559	483	721	1 041	648	793	587	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	49	120	64	168	173	128	215	120	
With a mobility limitation	43	82	47	136	145	113	169	61	
With a self-care limitation	24	76	32	90	93	67	98	91	
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	96	129	140	194	265	159	134	159	
Mean family income (dollars)	17 024	11 368	11 335	13 326	19 613	21 350	21 053	13 078	
1 worker	276	303	233	478	590	301	269	321	
Mean family income (dollars)	22 003	22 288	26 052	22 706	38 724	35 115	23 993	32 354	
2 or more workers	517	701	556	955	1 370	600	545	674	
Mean family income (dollars)	35 489	36 982	47 508	36 872	52 178	50 493	39 723	46 958	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Newton County—Con.							
	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	1 890	4 227	3 062	5 405	2 720	3 130	2 653	1 934
In labor force	1 115	2 875	2 080	3 643	1 646	2 007	1 624	1 156
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.0	68.0	67.9	67.4	60.5	64.1	61.2	59.8
Civilian labor force	1 115	2 875	2 062	3 643	1 640	2 007	1 621	1 156
Employed	1 053	2 682	1 946	3 417	1 544	1 865	1 549	1 075
Unemployed	62	193	116	226	96	142	72	81
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	6.7	5.6	6.2	5.9	7.1	4.4	7.0
Not in labor force	775	1 352	982	1 762	1 074	1 123	1 029	778
Institutionalized persons	8	—	85	—	—	103	—	—
Enrolled in school	120	123	114	213	127	221	164	77
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	328	637	329	566	437	393	443	338
Females 16 years and over	997	2 102	1 523	2 704	1 396	1 624	1 391	1 011
In labor force	530	1 267	865	1 535	685	850	736	484
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.2	60.3	56.8	56.8	49.1	52.3	52.9	47.9
Civilian labor force	530	1 267	865	1 535	684	850	736	484
Employed	494	1 204	831	1 423	652	754	715	443
Unemployed	36	63	34	112	32	96	21	41
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	5.0	3.9	7.3	4.7	11.3	2.9	8.5
With own children under 6 years	186	344	193	443	197	330	205	172
In labor force	94	214	113	258	95	189	116	117
With own children 6 to 17 years only	174	412	369	532	273	271	310	174
In labor force	133	312	272	440	211	185	263	124
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	243	515	281	639	280	488	280	241
All parents present in household in labor force	110	313	178	372	137	257	147	140
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	463	876	694	1 172	672	646	697	563
All parents present in household in labor force	326	658	459	866	442	391	551	381
Persons 16 to 19 years	197	299	219	449	211	295	262	142
Not enrolled in school	34	85	60	164	32	16	83	26
Unemployed or not in labor force	22	55	20	42	12	6	28	9
Not high school graduate	21	46	30	84	13	11	35	9
Employed	6	9	16	49	10	5	14	4
Unemployed	—	9	9	20	—	6	8	5
Not in labor force	15	28	5	15	3	—	13	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 053	2 682	1 946	3 417	1 544	1 865	1 549	1 075
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	37	253	282	357	76	168	83	55
Professional specialty occupations	151	195	335	215	133	128	107	83
Technicians and related support occupations	51	74	30	97	57	17	8	11
Sales occupations	131	297	262	336	128	167	123	71
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	131	293	268	431	174	246	197	105
Private household occupations	10	—	11	9	6	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	19	21	19	27	23	7	13	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	112	248	179	307	139	163	146	80
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	168	21	158	77	148	56	202
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	117	391	241	686	217	255	244	193
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	156	380	132	403	244	260	335	177
Transportation and material moving occupations	45	214	67	158	137	173	90	37
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	65	148	99	233	133	133	147	55
Construction	58	220	166	364	94	69	66	74
Manufacturing	320	765	402	912	509	634	636	369
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	58	238	158	286	158	102	104	57
Wholesale and retail trade	225	535	429	758	266	398	271	139
Finance, insurance, and real estate	20	50	97	75	48	61	46	36
Business and repair services	39	106	98	142	55	43	42	38
Professional and related services	239	425	464	502	231	318	258	115
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 053	2 682	1 946	3 417	1 544	1 865	1 549	1 075
Private wage and salary workers	814	2 059	1 520	2 573	1 199	1 464	1 267	737
Government workers	130	246	205	338	193	167	167	72
Local government workers	88	105	122	163	69	112	86	19
Self-employed workers	89	343	219	448	127	221	105	231
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 270	3 191	2 249	3 863	1 791	2 227	1 725	1 307
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	924	2 571	1 724	2 994	1 329	1 781	1 428	1 046
50 to 52 weeks	644	1 794	1 312	2 196	968	1 275	907	693
40 to 49 weeks	107	329	124	234	104	146	205	146
27 to 39 weeks	102	171	130	255	113	149	130	65
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	153	291	297	453	217	166	154	145
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 507	3 505	2 566	4 724	2 227	2 525	2 152	1 566
With no mobility or self-care limitation	99	118	80	188	36	74	123	103
With no mobility limitation	56	54	31	158	34	35	75	79
In labor force	21	9	16	33	4	4	9	18
With a self-care limitation	66	102	54	97	4	64	77	37
With no work disability	237	185	160	488	251	184	266	241
In labor force	86	75	85	152	108	108	81	92
Prevented from working	144	102	59	260	124	64	170	126
No work disability	1 270	3 320	2 406	4 236	1 976	2 341	1 886	1 325
In labor force	982	2 715	1 914	3 385	1 482	1 804	1 487	1 034
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	375	722	393	681	487	502	498	368
With no mobility or self-care limitation	82	141	45	133	96	89	120	101
With a mobility limitation	58	108	32	126	84	61	88	87
With a self-care limitation	49	83	26	69	37	60	78	56
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	128	146	106	193	175	137	170	91
Mean family income (dollars)	14 843	12 895	17 007	17 374	17 922	10 682	11 831	8 653
1 worker	193	494	289	719	278	327	244	242
Mean family income (dollars)	19 346	23 007	42 483	23 085	20 164	22 542	21 875	26 823
2 or more workers	345	1 069	770	1 190	628	742	574	429
Mean family income (dollars)	37 656	36 315	53 490	43 657	31 744	35 502	31 495	31 763

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County			
		Total	Cortilage city	Joplin city (pt.)	Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 109
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	53 130	36 173	4 317	15 949	16 957	1 610	1 112	1 481	1 405	1 663
Less than \$5,000	4 370	3 098	329	1 590	1 272	59	88	94	71	142
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7 139	4 994	605	2 395	2 145	167	97	206	168	196
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 734	4 773	595	2 291	1 961	266	159	118	149	223
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12 484	8 399	1 147	3 710	4 085	409	343	243	316	330
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 319	6 363	711	2 616	2 956	214	216	249	258	302
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 397	4 887	544	1 880	2 510	247	125	273	242	289
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 950	2 499	221	930	1 451	175	56	234	124	106
\$75,000 to \$99,999	889	614	106	259	275	30	19	28	33	46
\$100,000 or more	848	546	59	278	302	43	9	36	44	29
Median (dollars)	21 393	20 924	20 196	19 021	22 263	23 065	20 540	27 338	24 945	23 250
Mean (dollars)	27 024	26 189	26 329	25 006	28 806	33 359	24 495	32 555	31 154	27 795
Families	37 921	25 080	2 889	9 988	12 841	1 060	850	1 089	985	1 159
Median income (dollars)	26 192	25 995	24 743	24 874	26 574	28 750	24 151	33 802	30 750	28 168
Moles 15 years and over, with income	46 953	31 254	3 686	12 772	15 699	1 426	1 010	1 588	1 213	1 470
Median income (dollars)	16 088	16 031	14 739	15 730	16 217	16 346	14 963	17 788	18 973	16 071
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.0	51.8	50.7	48.9	52.4	48.3	47.0	48.7	53.5	44.1
Median income (dollars)	21 808	21 718	20 468	21 204	21 985	26 496	21 886	28 750	25 965	22 806
Females 15 years and over, with income	46 838	32 010	3 856	14 052	14 828	1 562	952	1 498	1 338	1 570
Median income (dollars)	7 833	7 763	8 075	7 723	8 003	9 315	7 405	7 102	8 636	8 776
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.1	30.2	28.7	28.4	33.0	31.4	29.2	23.5	31.0	31.8
Median income (dollars)	14 531	14 458	15 073	14 944	14 655	14 702	16 429	15 491	15 503	16 121
Per capita income (dollars)	10 790	10 621	10 873	10 982	11 136	14 264	9 934	11 644	12 594	11 092
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	53 130	36 173	4 317	15 949	16 957	1 610	1 112	1 481	1 405	1 663
With earnings	40 352	27 036	3 026	11 469	13 316	1 218	861	1 214	1 004	1 206
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 914	27 076	26 625	25 782	29 615	34 933	23 358	33 730	34 172	29 664
With Social Security income	16 870	11 762	1 675	5 344	5 108	522	357	466	506	534
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 156	7 179	7 261	7 271	7 105	8 699	8 563	7 742	7 656	7 499
With public assistance income	4 071	3 099	249	1 726	972	86	107	71	59	177
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 995	3 080	3 365	3 230	2 723	3 292	4 389	1 877	3 706	3 498
With retirement income	7 404	5 107	647	2 330	2 297	298	210	147	222	290
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 941	6 655	4 732	7 125	7 578	6 175	7 581	5 048	7 154	7 460
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	31 801	31 043	31 519	30 698	33 280	41 755	27 865	38 627	36 900	31 835
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 090	30 533	30 049	29 363	32 181	47 538	27 887	41 179	39 172	35 361
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 454	31 513	32 692	31 893	34 288	37 252	27 850	36 304	35 169	28 165
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 239	33 618	32 470	34 538	35 396	45 574	30 515	41 279	38 385	35 409
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 032	35 009	33 489	35 610	35 072	52 070	33 338	47 365	42 006	41 494
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 566	32 463	31 727	33 720	35 681	40 327	28 889	36 726	35 757	29 427
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 965	16 817	23 176	16 563	17 372	19 767	15 985	18 044	16 799	15 492
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 805	12 773	14 934	13 495	12 910	12 880	12 896	16 390	12 174	10 335
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 023	23 376	34 844	21 586	22 252	22 688	20 998	25 786	23 405	25 140
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
All Income Levels In 1989	37 921	25 080	2 889	9 988	12 841	1 060	850	1 089	985	1 159
Families	29 971	19 582	2 134	7 615	10 389	815	638	867	744	879
Householder worked in 1989	19 054	12 634	1 344	4 976	6 420	491	363	526	455	625
With related children under 5 years	7 646	5 038	453	2 286	2 608	219	173	187	208	257
Married-couple families	32 022	20 842	2 383	7 802	11 180	893	695	958	913	940
Householder worked in 1989	25 674	16 565	1 770	6 091	9 109	711	518	774	700	733
With related children under 18 years	15 166	9 768	1 056	3 468	5 398	409	267	410	403	473
With related children under 5 years	6 198	3 985	382	1 603	2 213	181	116	159	183	179
Female householder, no husband present	4 760	3 487	372	1 817	1 273	141	139	125	68	178
Householder worked in 1989	3 354	2 432	257	1 252	922	81	104	87	40	126
With related children under 18 years	3 167	2 405	221	1 262	762	59	86	110	50	134
With related children under 5 years	1 169	876	40	581	293	27	54	28	25	78
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	18 809	13 809	1 888	7 276	5 000	623	328	502	559	619
Nonfamily householders	15 209	11 093	1 428	5 961	4 116	550	262	392	420	504
65 years and over	7 411	5 389	834	2 713	2 022	230	133	171	284	231
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	132 260	88 556	10 362	35 830	43 704	3 727	2 759	3 697	3 456	4 185
Persons under 18 years	34 515	22 814	2 503	8 421	11 701	845	658	956	808	1 098
Related children under 18 years	34 305	22 694	2 490	8 357	11 611	845	650	956	808	1 098
Related children 5 to 17 years	25 023	16 584	1 862	5 706	8 439	614	443	717	568	783
Persons 65 years and over	19 554	13 500	2 020	6 100	6 054	648	478	463	668	590
Persons 75 years and over	8 442	5 917	947	2 734	2 525	285	193	224	318	251
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	4 258	2 858	177	1 337	1 400	64	75	81	63	141
Percent below poverty level	11.2	11.4	6.1	13.4	10.9	6.0	8.8	7.4	6.4	12.2
Householder worked in 1989	2 504	1 607	102	731	897	43	43	39	26	69
With related children under 18 years	3 037	2 081	119	1 045	956	41	37	46	47	115
With related children under 5 years	1 644	1 123	34	676	521	27	25	28	22	81
Married-couple families	2 454	1 500	88	609	954	29	38	41	45	66
Householder worked in 1989	1 452	839	35	354	613	25	24	16	18	38
With related children under 18 years	1 478	899	44	401	579	20	12	6	31	40
With related children under 5 years	845	534	7	273	311	10	7	-	11	21
Female householder, no husband present	1 569	1 186	86	614	383	35	37	40	18	68
Householder worked in 1989	910	682	67	323	228	18	19	23	8	31
With related children under 18 years	1 361	1 045	72	553	316	21	25	40	16	68
With related children under 5 years	705	531	27	350	174	17	18	28	11	60
Unrelated individuals	6 279	4 608	651	2 425	1 671	100	97	207	147	104
Nonfamily householder	4 478	3 262	395	1 749	1 216	69	61	149	94	76
65 years and over	2 663	1 881	268	881	782	37	43	54	91	46
Persons	19 660	13 530	1 244	6 441	6 130	267	307	387	339	498
Percent below poverty level	14.9	15.3	12.0	18.0	14.0	7.2	11.1	10.5	9.8	11.9
Persons under 18 years	6 242	4 233	302	1 944	2 009	63	76	57	77	177
Related children under 18 years	6 050	4 116	289	1 880	1 934	63	68	57	77	177
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 003	2 721	235	1 062	1 282	35	43	26	54	89
Persons 65 years and over	3 555	2 374	307	1 052	1 181	43	53	54	109	62
Persons 75 years and over	2 230	1 532	233	691	698	33	28	42	87	41
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 893	4 857	453	2 388	2 036	93	141	120	133	250
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	27 742	19 114	1 854	8 981	8 628	454	465	534	482	811
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	54 233	36 421	4 439	15 669	17 812	1 087	1 166	1 076	939	1 545

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County—Con.								Cortho city, Jasper County	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	707	1 748	1 714	1 669	2 128	1 521	1 207	1 492	1 226	1 925
Less than \$5,000	29	154	193	141	149	115	73	119	121	111
\$5,000 to \$9,999	44	288	308	276	217	263	121	207	229	184
\$10,000 to \$14,999	61	180	206	251	244	191	210	168	212	237
\$15,000 to \$24,999	153	401	336	457	526	351	298	336	351	498
\$25,000 to \$34,999	116	383	318	220	348	307	188	285	147	321
\$35,000 to \$49,999	108	215	229	214	281	195	195	214	140	258
\$50,000 to \$74,999	100	79	107	81	211	67	101	120	21	170
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	29	17	11	112	18	13	26	—	106
\$100,000 or more	77	19	—	18	40	14	8	17	5	40
Median (dollars)	31 602	20 703	18 875	18 097	23 935	20 134	21 792	22 857	16 037	23 952
Mean (dollars)	47 795	24 393	22 479	23 546	31 928	23 966	25 779	26 169	20 315	32 351
Families	530	1 359	1 087	1 119	1 476	1 032	937	1 133	780	1 328
Median income (dollars)	38 125	25 132	26 419	22 311	30 222	25 949	25 111	27 630	19 589	29 591
Moles 15 years and over, with income	648	1 581	1 347	1 559	1 817	1 175	1 083	1 414	1 140	1 655
Median income (dollars)	21 201	14 944	15 586	11 831	17 852	16 655	16 376	15 667	10 868	17 666
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.1	48.8	46.0	45.9	52.8	63.1	58.8	54.6	41.3	52.3
Females 15 years and over, with income	22 734	20 617	22 287	18 291	23 640	20 781	21 673	21 071	16 315	23 044
Median income (dollars)	620	1 517	1 606	1 457	1 945	1 335	1 017	1 395	1 037	1 777
Percent year-round full-time workers	9 278	6 875	7 379	7 141	8 694	8 713	8 280	7 819	6 370	8 903
Median income (dollars)	21 364	13 656	13 619	14 677	15 719	13 071	13 526	12 917	15 826	15 850
Per capita income (dollars)	17 609	9 255	9 137	9 493	13 005	9 860	9 854	9 722	8 344	13 135
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	707	1 748	1 714	1 669	2 128	1 521	1 207	1 492	1 226	1 925
With earnings	577	1 381	1 138	1 241	1 516	1 116	995	1 169	870	1 349
Mean earnings (dollars)	46 696	24 084	25 269	23 739	31 806	25 050	25 589	28 024	20 378	32 337
With Social Security income	174	532	682	554	831	492	263	491	467	784
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 065	7 369	6 922	7 300	7 162	7 177	7 126	6 021	7 269	7 257
With public assistance income	19	187	132	138	97	80	57	98	119	71
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 857	2 402	2 293	3 472	3 761	1 741	3 325	2 609	3 573	4 330
With retirement income	81	217	311	256	304	184	143	149	198	287
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 570	8 075	5 113	5 468	5 411	3 870	7 553	5 529	4 120	5 478
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	53 812	27 721	27 986	27 375	38 900	29 011	29 036	30 136	22 668	39 335
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 470	25 380	28 985	29 509	36 814	27 324	25 753	34 021	24 394	37 682
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 997	29 757	26 774	25 670	40 527	30 929	32 175	26 685	21 257	40 582
Married-couple families (dollars)	59 993	29 406	29 438	29 555	39 885	29 988	30 923	31 663	23 635	39 716
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 131	28 640	31 646	32 639	42 374	30 635	28 809	37 454	25 667	42 230
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 779	29 981	26 728	27 162	38 202	29 355	32 745	26 761	21 935	38 020
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	35 974	17 226	17 331	16 313	30 585	14 231	13 551	15 717	16 081	35 544
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 907	12 085	13 622	13 774	13 520	12 659	8 924	10 168	13 855	16 054
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 004	26 856	22 352	18 350	76 739	19 826	21 755	25 547	17 574	76 739
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	530	1 359	1 087	1 119	1 476	1 032	937	1 133	780	1 328
Householder worked in 1989	450	1 070	828	838	1 106	823	780	929	542	982
With related children under 18 years	322	687	626	535	658	576	466	543	375	582
With related children under 5 years	136	230	225	202	154	241	192	162	152	131
Married-couple families	421	1 165	922	879	1 284	857	784	1 010	575	1 162
Householder worked in 1989	365	914	715	682	971	678	640	846	415	861
With related children under 18 years	247	540	519	419	529	443	368	469	283	479
With related children under 5 years	108	183	225	168	126	201	156	152	123	117
Female householder, no husband present	66	158	153	173	163	114	122	97	142	137
Householder worked in 1989	42	129	101	102	106	109	109	62	77	92
With related children under 18 years	45	113	107	77	119	92	81	66	57	93
With related children under 5 years	9	45	—	15	28	28	28	10	10	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	279	484	704	744	834	617	361	425	613	769
Nonfamily householder	177	389	627	550	652	489	270	359	446	597
65 years and over	81	179	399	234	412	270	73	217	201	394
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 912	4 653	4 186	4 155	5 109	3 652	3 149	4 037	3 017	4 626
Persons under 18 years	592	1 278	1 203	997	1 233	998	870	1 096	730	1 103
Related children under 18 years	569	1 268	1 203	991	1 226	998	866	1 086	724	1 096
Related children 5 to 17 years	412	966	947	725	961	736	582	860	521	856
Persons 65 years and over	194	575	762	616	1 019	592	310	559	504	985
Persons 75 years and over	74	227	387	283	505	280	131	230	217	479
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	45	174	133	77	74	113	113	133	58	42
Percent below poverty level	8.5	12.8	12.2	6.9	5.0	10.9	12.1	11.7	7.4	3.2
Householder worked in 1989	32	106	63	51	43	63	84	62	32	23
With related children under 18 years	45	128	89	66	61	73	80	62	47	35
With related children under 5 years	26	40	37	20	28	30	32	24	11	14
Married-couple families	12	113	90	38	13	61	61	91	29	7
Householder worked in 1989	12	63	38	22	6	22	36	43	13	—
With related children under 18 years	12	69	51	34	—	28	33	23	25	—
With related children under 5 years	12	24	37	15	—	10	9	20	6	—
Female householder, no husband present	19	54	43	32	61	41	49	39	26	35
Householder worked in 1989	6	43	25	25	37	41	45	16	19	23
With related children under 18 years	19	52	38	25	61	34	47	36	19	35
With related children under 5 years	—	16	—	5	28	20	23	4	5	14
Unrelated individuals	96	204	228	303	274	173	102	150	262	254
Nonfamily householder	34	162	185	189	144	146	65	107	163	124
65 years and over	15	75	137	86	110	97	24	89	80	99
Persons	233	791	688	597	483	501	470	534	480	385
Percent below poverty level	12.2	17.0	16.4	14.4	9.5	13.7	14.9	13.2	15.9	8.3
Persons under 18 years	101	266	215	162	120	147	192	132	115	80
Related children under 18 years	78	256	215	156	113	147	188	122	109	73
Related children 5 to 17 years	52	208	159	135	74	110	139	94	98	49
Persons 65 years and over	15	91	170	93	117	122	57	144	87	106
Persons 75 years and over	7	54	108	73	85	100	33	88	67	74
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	101	340	299	199	258	177	167	160	125	199
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	389	1 153	949	890	723	670	654	699	729	614
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	522	2 021	1 855	1 966	1 703	1 527	1 328	1 413	1 699	1 496

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Carthage city, Jasper County—Con.		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County							
	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 160</b>	—	<b>1 467</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>1 913</b>	<b>2 588</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>2 010</b>
Less than \$5,000	97	—	262	51	21	43	56	232	89	237
\$5,000 to \$9,999	192	—	293	60	48	68	183	436	58	402
\$10,000 to \$14,999	146	—	227	119	18	82	150	500	172	369
\$15,000 to \$24,999	298	—	421	296	53	89	503	664	255	348
\$25,000 to \$34,999	243	—	129	214	86	85	399	382	272	311
\$35,000 to \$49,999	146	—	117	108	103	54	309	243	207	249
\$50,000 to \$74,999	30	—	18	48	88	29	201	94	141	73
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	19	21	11	56	28	39	21
\$100,000 or more	14	—	—	9	29	17	56	9	36	—
Median (dollars)	19 660	—	13 943	22 295	36 563	19 352	26 260	16 376	27 224	14 959
Mean (dollars)	22 712	—	15 891	26 319	41 161	29 119	33 922	20 446	33 179	20 148
<b>Families</b>	<b>781</b>	—	<b>854</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>1 485</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>1 237</b>
Median income (dollars)	24 479	—	18 264	25 546	44 038	31 833	31 542	20 611	32 683	23 019
Males 15 years and over, with income	891	—	1 195	817	688	313	1 603	1 843	1 102	1 428
Median income (dollars)	16 186	—	12 188	16 408	11 221	20 036	21 804	15 033	18 486	13 517
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.7	—	44.4	49.2	42.6	39.9	55.0	50.5	44.6	51.5
Median income (dollars)	20 742	—	17 477	23 370	33 750	30 481	26 802	20 137	25 523	18 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 042	—	1 312	831	610	444	1 629	2 116	1 100	1 849
Median income (dollars)	8 493	—	5 682	7 666	4 950	9 593	10 408	8 386	12 475	7 982
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.3	—	22.2	29.5	18.4	24.5	33.8	35.4	30.3	27.4
Median income (dollars)	13 250	—	13 475	16 406	19 107	15 699	14 198	14 129	16 985	13 698
Per capita income (dollars)	9 673	—	7 534	10 462	11 911	14 823	15 108	9 372	15 276	9 090
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 166</b>	—	<b>1 467</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>1 913</b>	<b>2 588</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>2 010</b>
With earnings	807	—	964	716	442	271	1 488	1 868	822	1 433
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	18 280	24 993	40 411	36 187	31 516	21 065	32 695	20 506
With Social Security income	424	—	494	314	59	257	649	796	502	718
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 261	—	5 826	8 865	8 161	6 825	9 010	6 984	8 175	6 299
With public assistance income	59	—	214	70	6	16	88	342	69	283
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 784	—	3 367	4 464	2 500	3 858	4 082	2 680	4 216	3 284
With retirement income	162	—	167	184	30	91	337	296	351	199
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 160	—	4 552	7 997	5 775	7 161	8 980	5 948	8 564	7 502
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	<b>27 068</b>	—	<b>19 501</b>	<b>29 303</b>	<b>52 353</b>	<b>42 212</b>	<b>40 545</b>	<b>24 618</b>	<b>40 036</b>	<b>24 503</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 455	—	18 009	29 392	55 304	48 064	40 233	22 129	42 105	22 876
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 158	—	21 211	29 241	48 484	39 389	40 744	27 006	38 688	26 086
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	<b>27 300</b>	—	<b>21 275</b>	<b>31 725</b>	<b>55 076</b>	<b>43 880</b>	<b>43 680</b>	<b>28 333</b>	<b>40 257</b>	<b>28 636</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 066	—	21 026	34 490	59 562	53 507	44 778	29 152	43 388	28 221
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 216	—	21 532	30 082	49 742	39 820	43 014	27 789	38 288	28 998
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	<b>15 789</b>	—	<b>13 135</b>	<b>17 862</b>	<b>30 085</b>	<b>15 131</b>	<b>19 293</b>	<b>15 775</b>	<b>34 578</b>	<b>13 880</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 306	—	10 128	14 153	30 572	12 574	16 505	12 444	32 873	11 730
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 826	—	17 672	23 678	28 500	21 526	22 450	23 079	36 472	16 368
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b>	<b>781</b>	—	<b>854</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>1 485</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>1 237</b>
Householder worked in 1989	610	—	674	547	290	184	951	1 095	615	942
With related children under 18 years	387	—	467	316	177	94	499	759	346	657
With related children under 5 years	170	—	253	157	77	45	226	328	154	292
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>646</b>	—	<b>652</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>894</b>
Householder worked in 1989	494	—	532	449	268	174	816	785	555	737
With related children under 18 years	294	—	336	240	151	80	405	433	299	417
With related children under 5 years	142	—	190	109	72	41	178	196	135	193
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>93</b>	—	<b>148</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>315</b>
Householder worked in 1989	88	—	101	85	22	8	116	262	60	186
With related children under 18 years	71	—	95	69	26	12	87	275	40	216
With related children under 5 years	16	—	46	48	5	4	41	124	12	75
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>506</b>	—	<b>691</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>950</b>
Nonfamily householder	385	—	613	189	155	226	684	1 103	437	773
65 years and over	239	—	332	104	18	183	282	358	255	459
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>2 719</b>	—	<b>3 097</b>	<b>2 329</b>	<b>1 198</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>4 298</b>	<b>5 625</b>	<b>2 767</b>	<b>4 448</b>
Persons under 18 years	670	—	743	574	345	151	879	1 348	490	1 094
Related children under 18 years	670	—	733	566	345	151	879	1 348	490	1 078
Related children 5 to 17 years	485	—	483	376	248	101	641	883	321	718
Persons 65 years and over	531	—	530	416	37	310	825	868	693	802
Persons 75 years and over	251	—	269	164	19	200	314	373	300	348
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b>	<b>77</b>	—	<b>180</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>280</b>
Percent below poverty level	9.9	—	21.1	4.1	3.5	6.3	6.0	13.9	1.8	22.6
Householder worked in 1989	47	—	107	15	6	2	51	103	15	152
With related children under 18 years	37	—	148	16	11	4	47	192	7	211
With related children under 5 years	9	—	108	16	5	2	42	96	7	132
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>52</b>	—	<b>87</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>128</b>
Householder worked in 1989	22	—	60	5	6	—	39	55	15	75
With related children under 18 years	19	—	74	—	6	—	25	47	7	57
With related children under 5 years	1	—	58	—	—	—	30	89	7	79
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>25</b>	—	<b>63</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>137</b>
Householder worked in 1989	25	—	30	10	—	2	12	38	<b>—</b>	71
With related children under 18 years	18	—	50	16	5	4	17	86	<b>—</b>	117
With related children under 5 years	8	—	33	16	5	2	17	49	<b>—</b>	60
<b>Unrelated individuals</b>	<b>135</b>	—	<b>303</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>281</b>
Nonfamily householder	108	—	273	36	54	53	83	318	98	201
65 years and over	89	—	183	30	—	45	19	117	49	126
<b>Persons</b>	<b>379</b>	—	<b>857</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1 124</b>
Percent below poverty level	13.9	—	27.7	5.8	10.2	9.8	8.3	20.6	7.4	25.3
Persons under 18 years	107	—	271	32	12	6	113	411	13	421
Related children under 18 years	107	—	261	24	12	6	113	411	13	405
Related children 5 to 17 years	88	—	134	6	7	5	64	239	<b>—</b>	249
Persons 65 years and over	114	—	212	35	—	61	32	132	49	167
Persons 75 years and over	92	—	138	18	—	52	26	93	40	81
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Poverty level 50 percent of poverty level	129	—	310	84	37	55	71	437	97	316
Poverty level 125 percent of poverty level	511	—	1 075	246	148	124	538	1 741	223	1 525
Poverty level 200 percent of poverty level	1 244	—	1 932	857	213	255	1 089	2 973	467	2 395

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County—Con.						Remainder of Jasper County		
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	<b>1 275</b>	<b>2 145</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>651</b>	—	<b>55</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>927</b>
Less than \$5,000	123	345	29	95	—	7	37	73	28
\$5,000 to \$9,999	187	444	44	159	—	13	37	158	100
\$10,000 to \$14,999	173	339	61	68	—	13	40	100	67
\$15,000 to \$24,999	218	555	153	149	—	6	47	190	227
\$25,000 to \$34,999	246	240	116	133	—	3	2	163	173
\$35,000 to \$49,999	205	129	108	41	—	7	17	170	188
\$50,000 to \$74,999	67	65	100	6	—	—	8	146	95
\$75,000 to \$99,999	33	6	19	—	—	6	—	7	22
\$100,000 or more	23	22	77	—	—	—	—	7	27
Median (dollars)	21 144	14 189	31 602	15 175	—	13 036	11 351	24 375	26 958
Mean (dollars)	26 045	17 856	47 795	17 047	—	22 595	15 532	28 592	32 204
Families	<b>875</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>450</b>	—	<b>48</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>733</b>
Median income (dollars)	27 739	18 647	38 125	19 259	—	11 667	16 607	28 267	30 344
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 017	1 573	648	503	—	42	193	900	900
Median income (dollars)	15 565	13 657	21 201	12 326	—	10 833	6 705	18 889	18 732
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.2	51.4	59.1	43.5	—	21.4	37.8	53.4	58.2
Median income (dollars)	21 287	17 782	22 734	18 321	—	11 875	16 250	25 096	25 082
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 212	1 732	620	558	—	39	121	888	894
Median income (dollars)	8 911	5 935	9 278	5 719	—	7 679	5 859	7 996	8 174
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.7	24.3	28.4	21.7	—	51.3	27.3	27.0	34.2
Median income (dollars)	16 750	12 682	21 364	16 597	—	6 923	16 528	12 885	15 377
Per capita income (dollars)	10 773	8 635	17 609	7 346	—	9 220	7 064	11 460	11 781
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	<b>1 275</b>	<b>2 145</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>651</b>	—	<b>55</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>927</b>
With earnings	869	1 524	577	453	—	42	145	772	733
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 771	19 356	46 696	17 702	—	12 858	15 283	29 905	33 428
With Social Security income	425	678	174	258	—	20	43	407	249
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 676	6 107	9 065	7 106	—	5 686	6 354	7 681	8 514
With public assistance income	161	353	19	99	—	6	37	65	43
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 606	3 207	2 857	1 938	—	1 617	4 248	1 820	3 650
With retirement income	242	268	81	77	—	7	26	117	131
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 045	4 382	8 570	7 994	—	9 974	4 633	4 861	7 149
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	<b>30 219</b>	<b>22 861</b>	<b>53 812</b>	<b>20 135</b>	—	<b>23 989</b>	<b>18 675</b>	<b>33 116</b>	<b>35 074</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 436	19 984	48 470	19 416	—	12 134	17 523	33 868	37 053
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 937	25 559	60 997	20 840	—	36 875	19 388	32 524	33 325
Married-couple families (dollars)	<b>34 185</b>	<b>27 541</b>	<b>59 993</b>	<b>21 479</b>	—	<b>26 352</b>	<b>21 947</b>	<b>35 639</b>	<b>36 470</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 287	25 621	56 131	23 419	—	13 613	23 651	40 254	39 442
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 283	29 003	64 779	19 996	—	36 875	21 167	32 800	33 899
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	<b>15 448</b>	<b>10 381</b>	<b>35 974</b>	<b>16 357</b>	—	<b>7 451</b>	<b>7 827</b>	<b>13 545</b>	<b>17 231</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 890	9 294	32 907	9 746	—	7 451	7 791	11 601	12 041
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 465	12 687	41 004	24 786	—	—	7 895	24 235	23 718
<b>Poverty Status in 1989</b>									
All Income Levels in 1989	875	<b>1 149</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>450</b>	—	<b>48</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>733</b>
Families	638	877	450	324	—	28	91	577	560
Householder worked in 1989	481	595	322	238	—	25	47	349	361
With related children under 18 years	210	323	136	79	—	6	16	110	163
With related children under 5 years	679	784	421	330	—	42	86	680	677
Married-couple families	513	640	365	235	—	22	69	506	526
Householder worked in 1989	338	355	247	148	—	19	27	259	323
With related children under 18 years	134	190	108	57	—	7	87	142	142
With related children under 5 years	164	281	66	91	—	6	26	91	54
Female householder, no husband present	114	183	42	67	—	6	19	65	32
Householder worked in 1989	125	205	45	61	—	6	17	84	38
With related children under 5 years	76	113	9	22	—	6	6	23	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	468	<b>1 265</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>223</b>	—	7	<b>91</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>304</b>
Nonfamily householder	400	996	177	201	—	7	73	237	194
65 years and over	200	336	81	105	—	—	29	153	101
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	<b>3 103</b>	<b>4 451</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>1 519</b>	—	<b>146</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2 499</b>	<b>2 519</b>
Persons under 18 years	812	954	592	394	—	45	84	611	657
Related children under 18 years	812	947	569	394	—	45	84	611	657
Related children 5 to 17 years	565	612	412	307	—	39	67	469	467
Persons 65 years and over	493	671	194	242	—	19	62	426	358
Persons 75 years and over	214	333	74	119	—	7	29	205	118
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	<b>128</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>74</b>	—	<b>26</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>47</b>
Percent below poverty level	14.6	21.8	8.5	16.4	—	54.2	39.1	9.0	6.4
Householder worked in 1989	67	128	32	34	—	19	28	33	24
With related children under 18 years	113	183	45	49	—	19	21	35	43
With related children under 5 years	81	135	26	20	—	6	9	23	20
Married-couple families	55	75	12	36	—	20	29	35	33
Householder worked in 1989	36	28	12	10	—	13	19	10	18
With related children under 18 years	40	40	12	11	—	13	12	—	31
With related children under 5 years	21	40	12	6	—	7	7	—	11
Female householder, no husband present	66	152	19	31	—	6	16	35	14
Householder worked in 1989	31	93	6	24	—	6	9	23	6
With related children under 18 years	66	136	19	31	—	6	9	35	12
With related children under 5 years	60	88	—	14	—	6	2	23	9
Unrelated individuals	89	<b>631</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>113</b>	—	—	<b>35</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>91</b>
Nonfamily householder	66	420	34	113	—	—	25	95	41
65 years and over	42	204	15	51	—	—	13	54	46
Persons	<b>452</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>300</b>	—	<b>77</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>247</b>
Percent below poverty level	14.6	29.8	12.2	19.7	—	52.7	40.0	10.6	9.8
Persons under 18 years	172	299	101	61	—	32	44	45	71
Related children under 18 years	172	292	78	61	—	32	44	45	71
Related children 5 to 17 years	84	161	52	35	—	26	37	19	49
Persons 65 years and over	42	231	15	63	—	13	18	54	48
Persons 75 years and over	27	160	7	42	—	7	10	42	35
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	216	533	101	118	—	13	57	83	78
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	742	1 650	389	503	—	77	219	386	358
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 267	2 785	522	811	—	103	309	863	684

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	388	—	1 097	1 691	1 714	2 120	443	203	355
Less than \$5,000	19	—	59	80	193	226	20	38	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999	9	—	129	182	308	293	47	33	71
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	—	112	204	206	291	39	7	45
\$15,000 to \$24,999	112	—	252	337	336	468	106	28	53
\$25,000 to \$34,999	56	—	250	316	318	408	73	27	64
\$35,000 to \$49,999	84	—	174	332	229	283	74	23	49
\$50,000 to \$74,999	39	—	73	177	107	121	60	41	37
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13	—	29	33	17	20	11	6	18
\$100,000 or more	6	—	19	30	—	10	13	—	—
Median (dollars)	25 909	—	24 797	25 984	18 875	20 188	26 484	23 594	23 812
Mean (dollars)	33 545	—	28 752	29 689	22 479	23 328	32 490	27 915	28 082
Families	284	—	909	1 380	1 087	1 602	339	148	251
Median income (dollars)	29 625	—	27 306	29 414	26 419	23 933	31 326	33 571	32 150
Males 15 years and over, with income	453	—	1 078	1 611	1 347	1 945	419	162	284
Median income (dollars)	17 684	—	16 080	17 780	15 586	15 174	17 768	21 071	18 561
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.4	—	51.2	62.0	46.0	48.2	58.2	58.6	73.9
Median income (dollars)	24 167	—	21 774	23 821	22 287	21 752	25 192	30 781	20 952
Females 15 years and over, with income	358	—	959	1 533	1 606	1 891	420	168	293
Median income (dollars)	8 106	—	8 103	7 435	7 379	6 917	9 444	5 357	10 020
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.1	—	38.8	32.7	22.7	31.8	41.4	33.9	44.0
Median income (dollars)	14 643	—	12 917	15 379	13 619	13 281	12 593	12 153	12 473
Per capita income (dollars)	11 989	—	10 180	10 426	9 137	8 663	12 605	11 684	10 412
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	388	—	1 097	1 691	1 714	2 120	443	203	355
With earnings	337	—	928	1 426	1 138	1 581	371	167	309
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 965	—	27 199	29 748	25 269	25 563	31 621	27 513	28 286
With Social Security income	109	—	274	386	682	695	87	47	68
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 807	—	7 616	7 199	6 922	6 790	7 461	5 576	6 654
With public assistance income	16	—	88	82	132	251	19	26	21
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 418	—	2 924	2 798	2 293	2 816	2 839	2 206	1 620
With retirement income	48	—	140	286	311	278	58	17	22
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 557	—	8 119	8 091	5 113	5 516	10 071	4 279	1 735
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	36 812	—	31 477	32 765	27 986	26 687	38 204	34 991	35 058
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 774	—	28 632	29 754	28 985	26 256	41 806	30 292	34 693
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 849	—	33 805	36 206	26 774	27 140	35 479	39 950	36 171
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 593	—	32 539	34 822	29 438	29 638	40 751	41 498	38 216
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 356	—	30 736	32 173	31 646	30 612	47 613	43 728	39 067
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 062	—	33 879	37 657	26 728	28 651	36 151	39 950	36 171
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 003	—	18 408	17 118	17 331	15 176	17 379	4 455	7 327
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 271	—	14 378	11 956	13 622	9 636	13 542	4 455	7 327
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 736	—	32 375	25 096	22 352	21 241	24 354	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	284	—	909	1 380	1 087	1 602	339	148	251
Householder worked in 1989	241	—	746	1 192	828	1 215	296	124	213
With related children under 18 years	144	—	449	780	626	887	160	76	189
With related children under 5 years	47	—	151	278	225	324	50	23	71
Married-couple families	261	—	835	1 186	922	1 269	304	122	211
Householder worked in 1989	220	—	679	1 036	715	993	267	110	184
With related children under 18 years	135	—	392	632	519	671	136	50	149
With related children under 5 years	45	—	126	222	225	250	45	9	59
Female householder, no husband present	14	—	67	168	153	287	31	26	21
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	62	130	101	181	25	14	21
With related children under 18 years	9	—	52	127	107	177	20	26	21
With related children under 5 years	2	—	23	47	—	58	5	14	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	151	—	261	393	704	721	131	65	111
Nonfamily householder	104	—	188	311	627	518	104	55	104
65 years and over	31	—	74	129	399	250	33	18	31
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 082	—	3 134	4 754	4 186	5 704	1 138	483	933
Persons under 18 years	286	—	884	1 467	1 203	1 672	267	130	328
Related children under 18 years	286	—	874	1 467	1 203	1 664	267	130	328
Related children 5 to 17 years	218	—	659	1 161	947	1 289	204	105	251
Persons 65 years and over	97	—	333	424	762	657	112	34	61
Persons 75 years and over	37	—	108	144	387	285	66	26	29
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	13	—	100	135	133	274	19	32	36
Percent below poverty level	4.6	—	11.0	9.8	12.2	17.1	5.6	21.6	14.3
Householder worked in 1989	2	—	72	102	63	149	19	20	16
With related children under 18 years	2	—	79	110	89	206	19	26	36
With related children under 5 years	—	—	20	43	37	103	9	14	21
Married-couple families	11	—	77	85	90	115	9	6	9
Householder worked in 1989	2	—	53	65	38	64	9	6	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	58	67	51	81	9	—	9
With related children under 5 years	—	—	18	24	37	58	9	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	2	—	23	50	43	144	6	26	16
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	19	37	25	70	6	14	16
With related children under 18 years	2	—	21	43	38	110	6	26	16
With related children under 5 years	—	—	2	19	—	41	—	14	12
Unrelated individuals	15	—	91	97	228	302	41	20	38
Nonfamily householder	10	—	49	74	185	205	26	20	38
65 years and over	4	—	24	51	137	123	6	11	8
Persons	46	—	491	560	688	1 173	117	98	122
Percent below poverty level	4.3	—	15.7	11.8	16.4	20.6	10.3	20.3	13.1
Persons under 18 years	5	—	205	226	215	432	47	40	40
Related children under 18 years	5	—	195	226	215	427	47	40	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	5	—	173	164	159	299	37	25	22
Persons 65 years and over	20	—	28	51	170	169	6	11	8
Persons 75 years and over	14	—	12	32	108	85	6	11	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	34	—	222	143	299	334	74	59	48
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	69	—	650	878	949	1 639	161	109	159
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	278	—	1 210	1 805	1 855	2 697	267	207	283

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Newton County	Joplin city (pt.), Newton County	Remainder of Newton County	
	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121	Tract 122			Tract 205	Tract 202
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 152	1 492	1 131	1 992	3 009	1 610	1 599	1 587
Less than \$5,000	66	119	81	122	114	59	155	93
\$5,000 to \$9,999	108	207	87	225	271	167	297	255
\$10,000 to \$14,999	197	168	127	234	351	266	198	183
\$15,000 to \$24,999	292	336	238	520	654	409	386	326
\$25,000 to \$34,999	185	285	268	448	484	214	191	235
\$35,000 to \$49,999	188	214	219	219	499	247	227	270
\$50,000 to \$74,999	101	120	75	148	415	175	128	129
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	26	8	32	110	30	6	27
\$100,000 or more	8	17	28	44	111	43	11	69
Median (dollars)	22 110	22 857	26 658	22 917	27 468	23 065	18 699	21 911
Mean (dollars)	25 931	26 169	32 901	27 205	37 821	33 359	24 497	32 850
Families	889	1 133	929	1 627	2 225	1 060	948	1 154
Median income (dollars)	25 378	27 630	29 611	25 394	33 287	28 750	26 216	30 077
Moles 15 years and over, with income	1 041	1 414	1 098	1 951	2 923	1 426	1 237	1 248
Median income (dollars)	16 708	15 667	17 468	16 072	18 969	16 346	15 489	20 353
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.3	54.6	59.7	55.3	53.1	48.3	45.8	60.7
Median income (dollars)	21 801	21 071	22 885	21 149	27 590	26 496	20 665	27 216
Females 15 years and over, with income	978	1 395	914	1 684	2 838	1 562	1 464	1 367
Median income (dollars)	8 318	7 819	7 258	8 097	9 459	9 315	7 583	8 438
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.8	30.8	30.6	34.8	33.0	31.4	25.8	35.4
Median income (dollars)	14 167	12 917	15 135	14 400	15 881	14 702	14 231	14 318
Per capita income (dollars)	9 885	9 722	12 098	10 144	14 809	14 264	10 813	13 751
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 152	1 492	1 131	1 992	3 009	1 610	1 599	1 587
With earnings	953	1 169	902	1 610	2 405	1 218	1 077	1 207
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 150	28 024	35 273	27 205	39 296	34 933	26 135	34 577
With Social Security income	243	491	337	625	822	522	693	417
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 245	6 021	7 337	6 878	8 603	8 699	7 047	7 491
With public assistance income	51	98	63	132	150	86	136	53
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 525	2 609	2 987	3 003	3 311	3 292	2 629	2 231
With retirement income	136	149	118	293	430	298	221	234
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 428	5 529	8 663	7 209	7 377	6 175	7 898	7 893
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	29 308	30 136	36 675	29 903	44 732	41 755	32 620	38 228
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 539	34 021	38 790	31 187	45 913	47 538	34 140	35 876
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 938	26 685	34 789	28 754	43 748	37 252	31 427	40 540
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 181	31 663	37 615	31 310	47 743	45 574	35 319	42 020
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 648	37 454	40 389	33 337	49 491	52 070	38 975	41 177
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 506	26 761	35 156	29 557	46 301	40 327	32 233	42 744
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 867	15 717	24 814	12 894	20 302	19 767	21 104	14 854
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 046	10 168	19 675	10 897	17 745	12 880	10 014	13 327
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 755	25 547	34 625	15 584	22 215	22 688	27 484	18 105
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	889	1 133	929	1 627	2 225	1 060	948	1 154
Householder worked in 1989	752	929	761	1 308	1 808	815	730	955
With related children under 18 years	441	543	451	811	1 057	491	428	604
With related children under 5 years	186	162	179	314	400	219	176	265
Married-couple families	742	1 010	864	1 488	1 962	893	758	985
Householder worked in 1989	618	846	705	1 230	1 627	711	606	811
With related children under 18 years	349	469	419	714	912	409	347	462
With related children under 5 years	156	152	179	296	335	181	149	211
Female householder, no husband present	116	97	32	115	215	141	178	144
Householder worked in 1989	103	62	32	64	138	81	112	119
With related children under 18 years	75	66	21	82	113	59	76	120
With related children under 5 years	22	10	—	12	49	27	22	40
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	354	425	218	435	936	623	740	503
Nonfamily householder	263	359	202	365	784	550	651	433
65 years and over	73	217	119	185	337	230	381	235
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 003	4 037	3 100	5 362	7 590	3 727	3 550	3 778
Persons under 18 years	825	1 096	910	1 470	1 828	845	860	994
Related children under 18 years	821	1 086	908	1 461	1 826	845	855	983
Related children 5 to 17 years	543	860	711	1 065	1 355	614	625	693
Persons 65 years and over	291	559	483	721	1 041	648	793	587
Persons 75 years and over	124	230	160	288	432	285	425	261
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	87	133	76	144	126	64	89	120
Percent below poverty level	9.8	11.7	8.2	8.9	5.7	6.0	9.4	10.4
Householder worked in 1989	65	62	29	90	75	43	66	81
With related children under 18 years	61	62	32	96	90	41	62	76
With related children under 5 years	26	24	5	59	39	27	32	43
Married-couple families	41	91	59	113	70	29	38	72
Householder worked in 1989	23	43	21	79	42	25	33	41
With related children under 18 years	20	23	24	69	50	20	17	28
With related children under 5 years	9	20	5	47	19	10	5	21
Female householder, no husband present	43	39	2	27	53	35	46	45
Householder worked in 1989	39	16	2	10	30	18	28	37
With related children under 18 years	41	36	2	23	37	21	40	45
With related children under 5 years	17	4	—	11	17	17	22	19
Unrelated individuals	102	150	65	143	175	100	243	136
Nonfamily householder	65	107	63	115	115	69	212	92
65 years and over	24	89	60	82	65	37	165	60
Persons	393	534	289	650	549	267	549	425
Percent below poverty level	13.1	13.2	9.3	12.1	7.2	7.2	15.5	11.2
Persons under 18 years	160	132	72	253	151	63	148	109
Related children under 18 years	156	122	70	244	149	63	148	98
Related children 5 to 17 years	113	94	65	163	103	35	100	54
Persons 65 years and over	44	144	113	131	89	43	165	111
Persons 75 years and over	26	88	55	76	66	33	106	65
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	154	160	60	211	205	93	135	155
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	577	699	450	976	865	454	729	645
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 225	1 413	944	2 273	2 100	1 087	1 525	1 317

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Newton County—Con.							
	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	938	2 102	1 399	2 584	1 404	1 433	1 300	1 001
Less than \$5,000	100	125	55	172	176	98	125	114
\$5,000 to \$9,999	167	265	104	252	169	100	205	164
\$10,000 to \$14,999	116	220	85	321	103	176	169	124
\$15,000 to \$24,999	232	476	245	712	398	345	321	235
\$25,000 to \$34,999	137	452	270	439	296	306	220	196
\$35,000 to \$49,999	96	296	252	389	186	258	174	115
\$50,000 to \$74,999	42	223	240	224	59	122	76	33
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30	31	80	29	13	21	6	2
\$100,000 or more	18	14	68	46	4	7	4	18
Median (dollars)	17 817	23 971	33 512	22 438	21 433	24 926	18 981	18 107
Mean (dollars)	24 063	27 356	42 956	30 582	22 875	27 337	22 577	23 588
Families	666	1 709	1 165	2 102	1 081	1 206	988	762
Median income (dollars)	21 823	26 611	36 036	25 915	24 652	26 524	22 100	21 858
Males 15 years and over, with income	862	2 074	1 497	2 580	1 271	1 421	1 193	890
Median income (dollars)	12 574	15 332	21 628	16 171	15 573	18 038	14 473	13 529
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.7	52.4	57.7	54.5	49.1	58.9	46.7	49.3
Median income (dollars)	17 616	22 216	28 548	20 710	20 631	23 703	20 285	18 547
Females 15 years and over, with income	814	1 853	1 276	2 126	1 133	1 326	1 132	775
Median income (dollars)	7 650	8 421	9 622	8 342	7 610	6 893	6 935	6 548
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.7	38.0	35.0	36.1	30.4	32.6	30.8	31.4
Median income (dollars)	15 694	14 232	16 865	15 179	15 038	13 877	13 267	13 321
Per capita income (dollars)	9 082	10 505	15 351	11 285	8 993	9 561	8 391	8 837
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	938	2 102	1 399	2 584	1 404	1 433	1 300	1 001
With earnings	689	1 777	1 187	2 192	1 013	1 225	957	774
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 322	27 160	43 773	29 268	23 568	27 682	24 505	25 253
With Social Security income	352	613	300	640	439	362	455	315
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 987	6 504	8 437	7 193	6 311	6 596	6 560	6 407
With public assistance income	96	81	64	148	99	46	107	56
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 555	4 072	3 335	2 078	2 365	3 798	2 301	2 438
With retirement income	136	179	132	380	243	167	197	110
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 646	7 928	10 088	8 910	8 025	6 647	5 096	5 425
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	27 965	30 468	47 440	34 207	26 528	29 169	25 736	27 434
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 097	30 223	44 534	29 753	25 457	27 989	26 768	26 596
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 098	30 693	50 013	38 173	27 393	30 380	24 725	28 323
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 996	32 465	49 555	35 748	27 703	31 103	27 087	26 939
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 919	32 615	47 382	32 056	27 786	30 631	28 867	25 458
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 088	32 329	51 381	38 900	27 642	31 573	25 289	28 355
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 822	15 937	21 323	19 407	19 601	13 392	17 469	14 527
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 963	11 389	21 831	12 823	14 784	9 025	14 529	15 275
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 384	19 225	20 265	30 990	24 647	18 432	20 310	13 090
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	666	1 709	1 165	2 102	1 081	1 206	988	762
Householder worked in 1989	503	1 421	993	1 738	842	1 028	728	636
With related children under 18 years	360	859	566	1 034	509	639	527	403
With related children under 5 years	162	331	181	436	187	316	177	158
Married-couple families	570	1 475	1 069	1 902	954	1 069	834	671
Householder worked in 1989	437	1 238	916	1 567	735	921	614	553
With related children under 18 years	292	723	503	913	429	555	437	328
With related children under 5 years	121	297	154	391	151	258	157	143
Female householder, no husband present	90	143	74	149	86	112	118	38
Householder worked in 1989	66	92	57	124	69	82	88	32
With related children under 18 years	68	73	54	95	46	66	75	30
With related children under 5 years	41	19	22	33	19	46	19	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	404	511	313	604	344	328	359	271
Nonfamily householder	272	393	234	482	323	227	312	239
65 years and over	113	184	107	167	195	91	183	136
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 501	5 518	3 863	7 057	3 578	3 949	3 511	2 672
Persons under 18 years	728	1 436	983	1 870	980	1 179	1 013	813
Related children under 18 years	723	1 410	981	1 866	976	1 161	1 002	809
Related children 5 to 17 years	520	990	741	1 318	755	758	794	631
Persons 65 years and over	375	722	393	681	487	502	498	368
Persons 75 years and over	176	243	147	249	203	132	212	192
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	109	184	62	233	109	152	147	131
Percent below poverty level	16.4	10.8	5.3	11.1	10.1	12.6	14.9	17.2
Householder worked in 1989	81	120	32	175	63	89	73	74
With related children under 18 years	103	106	49	177	76	109	98	59
With related children under 5 years	64	58	12	101	42	67	43	32
Married-couple families	66	127	41	177	79	97	109	119
Householder worked in 1989	53	85	17	129	40	64	58	68
With related children under 18 years	60	73	30	121	50	63	66	51
With related children under 5 years	29	48	9	68	25	34	35	27
Female householder, no husband present	43	54	18	37	15	49	29	12
Householder worked in 1989	28	32	12	27	10	19	11	6
With related children under 18 years	43	30	16	37	13	40	23	8
With related children under 5 years	35	7	—	25	4	33	7	5
Unrelated individuals	159	184	75	237	165	109	147	116
Nonfamily householder	72	113	46	184	151	44	131	102
65 years and over	42	73	28	63	108	40	92	74
Persons	528	717	282	1 002	538	615	659	548
Percent below poverty level	21.1	13.0	7.3	14.2	15.0	15.6	18.8	20.5
Persons under 18 years	206	216	88	339	169	266	240	165
Related children under 18 years	201	190	86	335	167	253	232	161
Related children 5 to 17 years	117	117	68	218	125	161	171	116
Persons 65 years and over	48	166	46	78	137	106	140	141
Persons 75 years and over	35	86	33	39	87	53	88	73
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	203	208	112	243	241	248	161	237
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	752	1 133	411	1 383	741	793	894	693
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 379	2 135	1 013	3 121	1 616	1 612	1 709	1 298

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County
		Total	Carthage city	Joplin city (pt.)		Trot 101
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>						
All persons	130 019	87 060	10 236	35 172	42 959	2 897
Native	129 303	86 513	10 192	34 810	42 790	2 847
Foreign born	716	547	44	362	169	50
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>						
Linguistically isolated households	184	145	13	100	39	-
Persons 5 years and over	120 998	81 104	9 613	32 632	39 894	2 688
Speak a language other than English	2 745	1 787	156	874	958	106
Do not speak English "very well"	969	695	64	413	274	54
In linguistically isolated households	282	241	13	169	41	-
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	30 946	20 940	2 210	8 104	10 006	694
Preprimary school	2 085	1 495	191	613	590	17
Public school	1 356	912	142	346	444	12
Elementary or high school	21 766	14 538	1 593	4 901	7 228	349
Public school	20 844	13 978	1 577	4 616	6 866	341
College	7 095	4 907	426	2 590	2 188	328
Public college	6 238	4 286	389	2 151	1 952	114
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>						
Persons 25 years and over	84 250	56 474	6 939	23 065	27 776	1 812
Less than 9th grade	8 919	6 162	947	2 506	2 757	256
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 586	9 831	1 184	3 824	4 755	495
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28 621	18 977	2 343	7 050	9 644	469
Some college, no degree	17 148	11 465	1 304	4 939	5 683	350
Associate degree	4 004	2 428	309	1 004	1 576	113
Bachelor's degree	7 444	5 153	641	2 457	2 291	98
Graduate or professional degree	3 528	2 458	211	1 285	1 070	31
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.1	71.7	69.3	72.6	73.0	58.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.0	13.5	12.3	16.2	12.1	7.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 362	1 327	1 243	1 232	1 437	1 115
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>						
Persons 5 years and over	120 998	81 104	9 613	32 632	39 894	2 688
Some house	64 817	42 592	5 240	15 026	22 225	1 068
Different house in United States	55 788	38 205	4 355	17 418	17 583	1 594
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 352	9 966	150	7 019	2 386	688
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	22 933	14 263	2 823	2 871	8 670	292
Different MSA/PMSA	9 878	6 700	587	3 719	3 178	328
Not in MSA/PMSA	10 625	7 276	795	3 809	3 349	286
Abrood	393	307	18	86	86	26
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>						
Workers 16 years and over	58 683	39 221	4 282	15 653	19 462	1 259
Car, truck, or van	54 200	36 220	3 892	14 429	17 980	1 092
Drove alone	47 843	31 976	3 375	12 804	15 867	984
Carpooled	6 357	4 244	517	1 625	2 113	108
Public transportation	98	72	7	61	26	6
Other means	2 086	1 539	258	779	547	150
Worked at home	2 299	1 390	125	384	909	11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	16.5	15.0	14.6	19.2	16.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	54 982	36 974	4 086	14 880	18 008	1 177
Central city	27 447	20 828	839	12 101	6 619	897
Outside central city	27 535	16 146	3 247	2 779	11 389	280
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 701	2 247	196	773	1 454	82
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>						
Persons 16 years and over	100 169	67 179	8 041	27 759	32 990	2 308
In labor force	63 100	42 129	4 579	16 923	20 971	1 414
Employed	59 469	39 754	4 338	15 849	19 715	1 308
Unemployed	3 511	2 293	228	1 022	1 218	106
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.5	5.0	6.1	5.8	7.5
Females 16 years and over	53 295	36 056	4 417	15 234	17 239	1 275
Employed	26 544	17 800	1 912	7 120	8 744	554
Unemployed	1 609	1 073	123	467	536	48
With own children under 6 years	7 916	5 263	461	2 330	2 653	208
In labor force	4 704	3 120	275	1 302	1 584	95
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 627	6 392	732	2 163	3 235	163
In labor force	7 270	4 775	540	1 573	2 495	131
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 506	4 929	514	1 911	2 577	213
Not enrolled in school	2 077	1 439	189	578	638	101
Unemployed or not in labor force	802	541	69	231	261	62
Not high school graduate	998	698	85	335	300	42
Employed	507	383	47	204	124	25
Unemployed	173	106	-	57	67	-
Not in labor force	318	209	38	74	109	17
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	68 216	45 357	4 879	18 410	22 859	1 539
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	52 358	34 545	3 797	13 664	17 813	1 116
50 to 52 weeks	37 758	25 074	2 857	9 814	12 684	724
<b>DISABILITY</b>						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	79 775	53 223	5 728	21 611	26 552	1 864
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 147	2 118	271	861	1 029	56
With a mobility limitation	2 064	1 431	185	653	633	45
In labor force	401	257	32	106	144	13
With a self-care limitation	1 912	1 283	145	484	629	18
With a work disability	8 143	5 627	693	2 442	2 516	329
In labor force	3 054	2 044	245	907	1 010	175
Prevented from working	4 413	3 111	383	1 341	1 302	137
No work disability	71 632	47 596	5 035	19 169	24 036	1 535
In labor force	57 659	38 484	4 088	15 277	19 175	1 226
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 079	13 125	1 983	5 854	5 954	444
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 230	2 989	453	1 382	1 241	121
With a mobility limitation	3 412	2 442	351	1 164	970	105
With a self-care limitation	2 397	1 706	260	794	691	74

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County
		Total	Cathcart city	Joplin city (pt.)		Trot 101
<b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Employed persons 16 years and over	59 469	39 754	4 338	15 849	19 715	1 308
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 352	3 533	380	1 646	1 819	72
Professional specialty occupations	6 399	4 287	495	1 934	2 112	126
Technicians and related support occupations	1 778	1 298	168	589	480	47
Sales occupations	7 354	5 251	527	2 496	2 103	178
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 990	5 500	572	2 273	2 490	118
Private household occupations	297	231	27	65	66	7
Protective service occupations	727	551	53	252	176	59
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 899	4 887	486	2 129	2 012	282
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 972	1 057	75	151	915	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 775	4 953	450	1 597	2 822	158
Machinists, assemblers, and inspectors	6 636	4 170	631	1 329	2 466	112
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 169	2 061	155	830	1 108	61
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 121	1 975	319	558	1 146	71
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Households	51 330	34 878	4 177	15 114	16 452	1 226
Less than \$5,000	4 113	2 885	321	1 428	1 228	188
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 874	4 785	586	2 230	2 089	253
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 488	4 589	579	2 162	1 899	194
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12 029	8 099	1 127	3 538	3 930	355
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 094	6 197	664	2 529	2 897	121
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 209	4 768	534	1 810	2 441	97
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 840	2 432	201	900	1 408	18
\$75,000 to \$99,999	865	597	106	246	268	-
\$100,000 or more	818	526	59	271	292	-
Median (dollars)	21 561	21 143	20 043	19 328	22 321	14 329
Mean (dollars)	27 164	26 380	26 387	25 355	28 826	16 348
Families	36 735	24 275	2 780	9 542	12 460	742
Median income (dollars)	26 346	26 162	24 571	25 155	26 694	18 450
Per capita income (dollars)	10 879	10 719	11 045	11 118	11 204	7 670
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>						
Households	51 330	34 878	4 177	15 114	16 452	1 226
With earnings	38 944	26 054	2 915	10 842	12 890	799
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 030	27 245	26 657	26 121	29 618	19 128
With Social Security income	16 407	11 383	1 624	5 100	5 024	433
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 177	7 199	7 252	7 336	7 127	5 743
With public assistance income	3 838	2 894	242	1 569	944	174
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 000	3 088	3 436	3 277	2 730	3 294
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>						
Families (dollars)	31 918	31 198	31 656	31 019	33 321	19 698
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 364	30 810	30 044	29 969	32 453	18 321
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 266	33 648	32 546	34 595	35 421	20 882
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 237	35 145	33 541	35 893	35 403	20 476
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 227	17 195	23 633	17 144	17 312	15 160
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 968	13 067	14 873	14 129	12 652	12 607
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	36 735	24 275	2 780	9 542	12 460	742
Householder worked in 1989	28 998	18 952	2 056	7 253	10 046	590
With related children under 18 years	18 403	12 214	1 288	4 729	6 189	415
With related children under 5 years	7 307	4 838	440	2 144	2 469	215
Married-couple families	31 144	20 284	2 307	7 543	10 860	585
Householder worked in 1989	24 906	16 087	1 698	5 859	8 819	483
With related children under 18 years	14 712	9 500	1 006	3 351	5 212	310
With related children under 5 years	5 991	3 879	369	1 555	2 112	178
Female householder, no husband present	4 501	3 272	355	1 637	1 229	103
Householder worked in 1989	3 185	2 299	257	1 126	886	66
With related children under 18 years	2 993	2 262	215	1 132	731	69
With related children under 5 years	1 051	782	40	487	269	20
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 917	13 081	1 734	6 787	4 836	547
Nonfamily householder	14 595	10 603	1 397	5 572	3 992	484
65 years and over	7 207	5 226	816	2 587	1 981	282
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	127 596	85 361	9 882	34 129	42 235	2 655
Persons under 18 years	33 144	21 966	2 402	8 001	11 178	638
Related children under 18 years	32 954	21 863	2 396	7 947	11 091	638
Related children 5 to 17 years	24 034	15 976	1 774	5 451	8 058	429
Persons 65 years and over	19 079	13 125	1 983	5 854	5 954	444
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>						
Families	4 086	2 720	166	1 249	1 366	154
Percent below poverty level	11.1	11.2	6.0	13.1	11.0	20.8
Householder worked in 1989	2 374	1 497	91	658	877	91
With related children under 18 years	2 888	1 965	118	962	923	122
With related children under 5 years	1 547	1 047	33	611	500	82
Married-couple families	2 399	1 461	77	597	938	87
Householder worked in 1989	1 417	806	24	342	611	60
With related children under 18 years	1 434	870	43	389	564	74
With related children under 5 years	819	511	6	261	308	58
Female householder, no husband present	1 464	1 096	86	538	368	37
Householder worked in 1989	827	614	67	262	213	14
With related children under 18 years	1 268	967	72	482	301	24
With related children under 5 years	637	478	27	297	159	7
Unrelated individuals	5 799	4 188	521	2 175	1 611	225
Nonfamily householder	4 224	3 043	387	1 573	1 181	210
65 years and over	2 569	1 799	264	819	770	156
Persons	18 545	12 631	1 103	5 911	5 914	714
Percent below poverty level	14.5	14.8	11.2	17.3	14.0	26.9
Persons under 18 years	5 866	3 960	295	1 777	1 906	231
Related children under 18 years	5 694	3 860	289	1 723	1 834	231
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 771	2 563	235	986	1 208	134
Persons 65 years and over	3 444	2 278	303	976	1 166	176
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 410	4 443	334	2 176	1 967	245
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	26 225	17 961	1 669	8 324	8 264	903

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>				
All persons	1 248	1 092	779	429
Native	1 241	1 085	772	429
Foreign born	7	7	7	-
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>				
Linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	1 130	989	691	403
Speak a language other than English	25	11	7	-
Do not speak English "very well"	4	4	-	-
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	355	333	231	116
Preprimary school	9	9	9	-
Public school	9	9	9	-
Elementary or high school	225	213	111	64
Public school	225	213	111	64
College	121	111	111	52
Public college	88	78	78	19
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
Persons 25 years and over	704	611	419	263
Less than 9th grade	84	62	50	39
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	155	130	83	31
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	253	226	142	93
Some college, no degree	133	120	98	72
Associate degree	13	13	6	-
Bachelor's degree	45	39	21	9
Graduate or professional degree	21	21	19	19
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.1	68.6	68.3	73.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.4	9.8	9.5	10.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 457	1 590	1 273	910
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>				
Persons 5 years and over	1 130	989	691	403
Some house	550	496	345	273
Different house in United States	580	493	346	130
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	172	154	147	71
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	122	75	22	6
Different MSA/PMSA	220	198	113	45
Not in an MSA/PMSA	66	66	64	8
Abroad	-	-	-	-
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>				
Workers 16 years and over	538	455	352	230
Car, truck, or van	457	379	276	169
Drove alone	386	314	227	142
Carpooled	71	65	49	27
Public transportation	5	-	-	-
Other means	70	70	70	61
Worked at home	6	6	6	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.1	12.8	13.8	13.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	523	442	339	217
Central city	312	250	242	182
Outside central city	211	192	97	35
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	15	13	13	13
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>				
Persons 16 years and over	910	775	567	349
In labor force	599	499	367	230
Employed	548	462	352	230
Unemployed	51	37	15	-
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	7.4	4.1	-
Females 16 years and over	417	360	288	191
Employed	230	194	153	101
Unemployed	8	8	8	-
With own children under 6 years	100	83	75	29
In labor force	74	67	59	19
With own children 6 to 17 years only	41	35	18	10
In labor force	41	35	18	10
Persons 16 to 19 years	52	46	34	19
Nat enrolled in school	-	-	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-	-
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	633	530	389	217
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	411	350	232	120
50 to 52 weeks	257	221	148	90
<b>DISABILITY</b>				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	741	626	464	270
With a mobility or self-care limitation	66	61	24	12
With a mobility limitation	26	21	7	-
In labor force	11	11	-	-
With a self-care limitation	58	58	24	12
With a work disability	89	67	41	16
In labor force	19	2	-	-
Prevented from working	70	65	41	16
No work disability	652	559	423	254
In labor force	557	474	344	218
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	156	136	103	79
With a mobility or self-care limitation	64	64	49	36
With a mobility limitation	51	51	36	23
With a self-care limitation	43	43	32	19

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Tract 101
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Employed persons 16 years and over	548	462	352	230
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	42	35	35	23
Professional specialty occupations	2	2	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	7	7	7	7
Sales occupations	38	38	38	16
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	126	113	100	91
Private household occupations	6	6	6	6
Protective service occupations	6	6	6	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	113	82	60	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	80	60	49	25
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	69	54	10	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	30	30	12	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29	29	29	22
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Households	521	454	362	221
Less than \$5,000	118	108	108	74
\$5,000 to \$9,999	111	90	71	31
\$10,000 to \$14,999	84	72	56	33
\$15,000 to \$24,999	91	88	81	55
\$25,000 to \$34,999	41	41	21	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	48	35	25	20
\$50,000 to \$74,999	28	20	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	11 921	12 500	10 385	12 917
Mean (dollars)	16 430	15 771	13 067	13 625
Families	305	259	181	92
Median income (dollars)	17 578	17 452	16 202	17 857
Per capita income (dollars)	7 434	7 010	6 599	7 591
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>				
Households	521	454	362	221
With earnings	365	319	256	145
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 993	16 972	13 484	14 795
With Social Security income	145	131	92	61
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 017	7 083	6 620	6 420
With public assistance income	83	73	66	36
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 260	2 189	2 325	3 413
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>				
Families (dollars)	21 347	20 394	16 517	19 347
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 354	17 456	13 003	17 535
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 119	27 010	24 328	25 896
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 369	26 972	22 821	29 143
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 666	7 990	7 496	9 158
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 335	5 451	5 451	3 196
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	305	259	181	92
Hauseholder worked in 1989	249	203	150	68
With related children under 18 years	196	168	125	43
With related children under 5 years	128	106	92	29
Married-couple families	190	154	97	56
Hauseholder worked in 1989	165	129	76	42
With related children under 18 years	121	103	60	26
With related children under 5 years	61	49	35	12
Female householder, no husband present	105	95	84	36
Hauseholder worked in 1989	84	74	74	26
With related children under 18 years	75	65	65	17
With related children under 5 years	67	57	57	17
Unrelated Individuals for whom poverty status is determined	266	236	219	139
Nonfamily householder	216	195	181	129
65 years and over	90	77	63	50
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 160	1 004	726	396
Persons under 18 years	341	317	222	90
Related children under 18 years	331	307	212	80
Related children 5 to 17 years	213	204	124	54
Persons 65 years and over	156	136	103	79
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>				
Families	79	69	59	17
Percent below poverty level	25.9	26.6	32.6	18.5
Hauseholder worked in 1989	69	59	49	7
With related children under 18 years	69	59	59	17
With related children under 5 years	61	51	51	17
Married-couple families	22	22	12	—
Hauseholder worked in 1989	22	22	12	—
With related children under 18 years	12	12	12	—
With related children under 5 years	12	12	12	—
Female householder, no husband present	57	47	47	17
Hauseholder worked in 1989	47	37	37	7
With related children under 18 years	57	47	47	17
With related children under 5 years	49	39	39	17
Unrelated Individuals	119	116	113	73
Nonfamily householder	86	86	86	63
65 years and over	40	40	40	27
Persons	335	313	293	114
Percent below poverty level	28.9	31.2	40.4	28.8
Persons under 18 years	132	123	116	25
Related children under 18 years	122	113	106	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	58	58	58	—
Persons 65 years and over	49	49	49	36
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	153	153	153	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	467	414	340	143

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County		Newton County
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>				
All persons	2 571	1 591	725	980
Native	2 564	1 591	725	973
Foreign born	7	-	-	7
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>				
Linguistically isolated households	6	-	-	6
Persons 5 years and over	2 443	1 542	711	901
Speak a language other than English	81	43	17	38
Do not speak English "very well"	14	3	2	11
In linguistically isolated households	8	2	2	6
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	651	318	137	333
Preprimary school	36	17	9	19
Public school	26	8	-	18
Elementary or high school	505	215	66	290
Public school	477	203	60	274
College	110	86	62	24
Public college	94	70	46	24
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
Persons 25 years and over	1 602	1 111	554	491
Less than 9th grade	316	218	147	98
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	344	272	134	72
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	420	293	75	127
Some college, no degree	272	189	96	83
Associate degree	103	44	36	59
Bachelor's degree	109	61	47	48
Graduate or professional degree	38	34	19	4
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.8	55.9	49.3	65.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.2	8.6	11.9	10.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 612	1 639	1 755	1 558
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>				
Persons 5 years and over	2 443	1 542	711	901
Some house	1 158	717	325	441
Different house in United States	1 277	817	379	460
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	218	195	143	23
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	562	245	55	317
Different MSA/PMSA	221	172	80	49
Not in on MSA/PMSA	276	205	101	71
Abroad	8	8	7	-
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>				
Workers 16 years and over	1 083	662	300	421
Car, truck, or van	982	613	275	369
Drove alone	854	524	249	330
Carpooled	128	89	26	39
Public transportation	4	4	4	-
Other means	77	34	21	43
Worked at home	20	11	-	9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	16.2	13.7	22.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 023	630	280	393
Central city	568	418	255	150
Outside central city	455	212	25	243
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	60	32	20	28
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>				
Persons 16 years and over	1 985	1 337	666	648
In labor force	1 206	724	336	482
Employed	1 114	671	304	443
Unemployed	92	53	32	39
Percent of civilian labor force	7.6	7.3	9.5	8.1
Females 16 years and over	948	659	363	289
Employed	421	260	132	161
Unemployed	42	15	5	27
With own children under 6 years	127	88	45	39
In labor force	68	33	17	35
With own children 6 to 17 years only	123	80	44	43
In labor force	100	62	37	38
Persons 16 to 19 years	166	91	59	75
Not enrolled in school	36	28	16	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	11	8	7
Not high school graduate	33	28	16	5
Employed	17	17	8	-
Unemployed	4	-	-	4
Not in labor force	12	11	8	1
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 303	803	382	500
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 049	656	289	393
50 to 52 weeks	812	496	201	316
<b>DISABILITY</b>				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 674	1 100	528	574
With o mobility or self-care limitation	90	72	34	18
With o mobility limitation	66	55	26	11
In labor force	12	12	8	-
With o self-care limitation	61	52	34	9
With o work disability	339	266	162	73
In labor force	116	87	58	29
Prevented from working	203	161	104	42
No work disability	1 335	834	366	501
In labor force	1 054	615	264	439
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	296	222	138	74
With o mobility or self-care limitation	84	55	35	29
With o mobility limitation	72	55	35	17
With o self-care limitation	44	21	6	23

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County		
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)	
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 114	671	304	443
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	53	32	19	21
Professional specialty occupations	87	73	65	14
Technicians and related support occupations	39	19	9	20
Sales occupations	87	48	12	39
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	128	80	52	48
Private household occupations	8	8	—	—
Protective service occupations	21	9	9	12
Service occupations, except protective and household	131	113	64	18
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	23	18	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	94	52	16	42
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	278	128	36	150
Transportation and material moving occupations	67	24	8	43
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	98	67	14	31
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Households	1 051	717	392	334
Less than \$5,000	129	105	54	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999	139	110	85	29
\$10,000 to \$14,999	134	103	64	31
\$15,000 to \$24,999	321	185	86	136
\$25,000 to \$34,999	146	99	51	47
\$35,000 to \$49,999	89	63	24	26
\$50,000 to \$74,999	59	35	21	24
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	4	—	7
\$100,000 or more	23	13	7	10
Median (dollars)	17 908	16 489	14 470	19 657
Mean (dollars)	23 779	20 976	19 331	29 795
Families	682	431	190	251
Median income (dollars)	21 333	20 457	19 286	23 050
Per capita income (dollars)	9 406	9 110	9 735	9 885
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>				
Households	1 051	717	392	334
With earnings	826	539	290	287
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 094	22 212	20 150	30 505
With Social Security income	301	242	152	59
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 253	6 313	5 493	6 004
With public assistance income	147	132	91	15
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 271	3 405	3 074	2 088
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>				
Families (dollars)	29 356	26 105	24 567	34 938
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 786	20 984	19 185	27 283
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 086	31 022	33 241	35 941
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 499	26 716	29 363	26 308
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 086	13 213	14 706	26 617
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 986	10 998	12 234	37 750
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>				
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>				
Families	682	431	190	251
Householder worked in 1989	543	318	137	225
With related children under 18 years	313	177	84	136
With related children under 5 years	131	66	32	65
Married-couple families	534	310	102	224
Householder worked in 1989	459	255	96	204
With related children under 18 years	223	105	28	118
With related children under 5 years	92	38	4	54
Female householder, no husband present	126	99	81	27
Householder worked in 1989	65	44	37	21
With related children under 18 years	81	63	56	18
With related children under 5 years	39	28	28	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	465	370	264	95
Nonfamily householder	369	286	202	83
65 years and over	104	80	63	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 502	1 539	694	963
Persons under 18 years	633	278	72	355
Related children under 18 years	633	278	72	355
Related children 5 to 17 years	507	231	58	276
Persons 65 years and over	296	222	138	74
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>				
Families	68	60	20	8
Percent below poverty level	10.0	13.9	10.5	3.2
Householder worked in 1989	46	42	15	4
With related children under 18 years	55	48	15	7
With related children under 5 years	21	16	5	5
Married-couple families	23	17	—	6
Householder worked in 1989	13	11	—	2
With related children under 18 years	22	17	—	5
With related children under 5 years	14	11	—	3
Female householder, no husband present	36	34	20	2
Householder worked in 1989	24	22	15	2
With related children under 18 years	24	22	15	2
With related children under 5 years	7	5	5	2
Unrelated individuals	228	194	137	34
Nonfamily householder	157	133	90	24
65 years and over	50	38	22	12
Persons	515	398	186	117
Percent below poverty level	20.6	25.9	26.8	12.1
Persons under 18 years	151	93	17	58
Related children under 18 years	151	93	17	58
Related children 5 to 17 years	123	75	9	48
Persons 65 years and over	58	43	27	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	199	149	57	50
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	678	480	239	198

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
All persons	847	573
Native	364	212
Foreign born	483	361
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households	20	6
Persons 5 years and over	756	527
Speak a language other than English	433	311
Do not speak English "very well"	190	130
In linguistically isolated households	54	11
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	315	252
Preprimary school	—	—
Public school	—	—
Elementary or high school	182	135
Public school	157	110
College	133	117
Public college	53	45
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
Persons 25 years and over	390	284
Less than 9th grade	16	11
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	55	37
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	104	86
Some college, no degree	73	40
Associate degree	44	21
Bachelor's degree	56	49
Graduate or professional degree	42	40
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.8	83.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.1	31.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 310	1 139
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
Persons 5 years and over	756	527
Some house	372	249
Different house in United States	287	213
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	51	51
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	57	41
Different MSA/PMSA	98	76
Not in an MSA/PMSA	81	45
Abroad	97	65
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
Workers 16 years and over	358	221
Car, truck, or van	324	187
Drove alone	247	142
Carpoled	77	45
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	18	18
Worked at home	16	16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.0	12.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	356	221
Central city	142	126
Outside central city	214	95
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2	—
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
Persons 16 years and over	597	418
In labor force	371	221
Employed	358	221
Unemployed	13	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	—
Females 16 years and over	243	168
Employed	128	85
Unemployed	10	—
With own children under 6 years	53	27
In labor force	36	16
With own children 6 to 17 years only	64	56
In labor force	24	18
Persons 16 to 19 years	116	71
Not enrolled in school	41	4
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	—
Not high school graduate	37	—
Employed	34	—
Unemployed	3	—
Not in labor force	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	390	230
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	303	175
50 to 52 weeks	208	110
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	582	409
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	8
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	15	8
With a work disability	24	17
In labor force	—	—
Prevented from working	18	11
No work disability	558	392
In labor force	367	221
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15	9
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over	358	221
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	31	27
Professional specialty occupations	34	28
Technicians and related support occupations	4	—
Sales occupations	52	50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12	9
Private household occupations	2	2
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	99	65
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	57	9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	46	15
Transportation and material moving occupations	7	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	—
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households	174	110
Less than \$5,000	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	15	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35	19
\$25,000 to \$34,999	35	23
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	21
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13	13
\$100,000 or more	7	7
Median (dollars)	27 778	28 611
Mean (dollars)	37 766	42 384
Families	158	104
Median income (dollars)	26 429	27 778
Per capita income (dollars)	7 855	8 414
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households	174	110
With earnings	173	110
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 466	39 918
With Social Security income	7	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 326	5 328
With public assistance income	3	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 468	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars)	36 672	41 695
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 999	34 878
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 402	48 479
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 758	41 951
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 795	14 884
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 426	10 358
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>		
Families	158	104
Householder worked in 1989	150	98
With related children under 18 years	104	67
With related children under 5 years	57	25
Married-couple families	113	83
Householder worked in 1989	113	83
With related children under 18 years	72	52
With related children under 5 years	31	16
Female householder, no husband present	28	21
Householder worked in 1989	20	15
With related children under 18 years	18	15
With related children under 5 years	12	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	143	116
Nonfamily householder	16	6
65 years and over	8	4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	785	511
Persons under 18 years	290	169
Related children under 18 years	280	162
Related children 5 to 17 years	189	116
Persons 65 years and over	15	9
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families	15	9
Percent below poverty level	9.5	8.7
Householder worked in 1989	15	9
With related children under 18 years	15	9
With related children under 5 years	15	9
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	12	9
Householder worked in 1989	12	9
With related children under 18 years	12	9
With related children under 5 years	12	9
Unrelated individuals	121	110
Nonfamily householder	1	—
65 years and over	4	4
Persons	171	136
Percent below poverty level	21.8	26.6
Persons under 18 years	40	24
Related children under 18 years	30	17
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	2
Persons 65 years and over	4	4
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	129	112
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	266	195

**Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
All persons -----	<b>860</b>	<b>529</b>
Native -----	772	481
Foreign born -----	88	48
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households -----	8	6
Persons 5 years and over -----	<b>775</b>	<b>473</b>
Speak a language other than English -----	239	130
Do not speak English "very well" -----	87	41
In linguistically isolated households -----	10	6
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	<b>385</b>	<b>222</b>
Preprimary school -----	11	9
Public school -----	7	5
Elementary or high school -----	267	155
Public school -----	234	122
College -----	107	58
Public college -----	87	58
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
Persons 25 years and over -----	<b>381</b>	<b>227</b>
Less than 9th grade -----	55	33
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	44	27
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	121	88
Some college, no degree -----	69	35
Associate degree -----	19	11
Bachelor's degree -----	47	20
Graduate or professional degree -----	26	13
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	74.0	73.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	19.2	14.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	<b>1 063</b>	<b>995</b>
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
Persons 5 years and over -----	<b>775</b>	<b>473</b>
Same house -----	218	143
Different house in United States -----	512	286
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	66	62
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	120	36
Different MSA/PMSA -----	190	70
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	136	118
Abroad -----	45	44
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
Workers 16 years and over -----	<b>314</b>	<b>183</b>
Car, truck, or van -----	280	173
Drove alone -----	270	166
Carpooled -----	10	7
Public transportation -----	—	—
Other means -----	10	10
Worked at home -----	24	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	16.0	17.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	293	166
Central city -----	156	131
Outside central city -----	137	35
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	21	17
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
Persons 16 years and over -----	<b>545</b>	<b>320</b>
In labor force -----	371	208
Employed -----	320	186
Unemployed -----	44	15
Percent of civilian labor force -----	12.1	7.5
Females 16 years and over -----	<b>308</b>	<b>203</b>
Employed -----	145	116
Unemployed -----	38	9
With own children under 6 years -----	33	25
In labor force -----	10	4
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	67	40
In labor force -----	52	25
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	<b>111</b>	<b>48</b>
Not enrolled in school -----	16	9
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	11	9
Not high school graduate -----	8	1
Employed -----	5	—
Unemployed -----	—	—
Not in labor force -----	3	1
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	<b>415</b>	<b>243</b>
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	249	141
50 to 52 weeks -----	140	73
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	<b>501</b>	<b>302</b>
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	3	3
With a mobility limitation -----	3	3
In labor force -----	—	—
With a self-care limitation -----	—	—
With a work disability -----	51	32
In labor force -----	14	11
Prevented from working -----	37	21
No work disability -----	450	270
In labor force -----	342	188
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	21	—
With a mobility limitation -----	21	—
With a self-care limitation -----	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over	320	186
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19	6
Professional specialty occupations	30	21
Technicians and related support occupations	1	1
Sales occupations	52	31
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19	12
Private household occupations	7	7
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	43	24
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	58	24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	23
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	56	27
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households	233	123
Less than \$5,000	37	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999	32	16
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	23
\$15,000 to \$24,999	56	30
\$25,000 to \$34,999	35	25
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32	1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	3	—
Median (dollars)	18 403	14 875
Mean (dollars)	21 184	17 593
Families	155	75
Median income (dollars)	22 019	19 904
Per capita income (dollars)	6 841	6 456
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households	233	123
With earnings	195	106
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 923	17 312
With Social Security income	44	17
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 778	5 785
With public assistance income	11	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 434	313
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars)	24 613	21 309
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 243	18 610
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 447	23 095
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 548	20 953
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 498	6 347
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	3 214	3 214
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>		
Families	155	75
Householder worked in 1989	128	60
With related children under 18 years	109	53
With related children under 5 years	40	7
Married-couple families	140	67
Householder worked in 1989	113	52
With related children under 18 years	102	46
With related children under 5 years	38	5
Female householder, no husband present	15	8
Householder worked in 1989	15	8
With related children under 18 years	7	7
With related children under 5 years	2	2
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	101	64
Nonfamily householder	78	48
65 years and over	17	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	834	503
Persons under 18 years	354	215
Related children under 18 years	344	215
Related children 5 to 17 years	261	161
Persons 65 years and over	37	11
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families	35	23
Percent below poverty level	22.6	30.7
Householder worked in 1989	21	21
With related children under 18 years	35	23
With related children under 5 years	4	2
Married-couple families	28	16
Householder worked in 1989	14	14
With related children under 18 years	28	16
With related children under 5 years	2	—
Female householder, no husband present	7	7
Householder worked in 1989	7	7
With related children under 18 years	7	7
With related children under 5 years	2	2
Unrelated individuals	52	31
Nonfamily householder	32	18
65 years and over	8	6
Persons	229	153
Percent below poverty level	27.5	30.4
Persons under 18 years	117	77
Related children under 18 years	112	77
Related children 5 to 17 years	88	57
Persons 65 years and over	8	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	56	46
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	279	188

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
All persons .....	<b>129 367</b>	<b>86 658</b>
Native .....	128 718	86 151
Foreign born .....	649	507
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households .....	176	139
Persons 5 years and over .....	<b>120 414</b>	<b>80 741</b>
Speak a language other than English .....	2 595	1 682
Do not speak English "very well" .....	904	656
In linguistically isolated households .....	272	235
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	<b>30 658</b>	<b>20 772</b>
Preprimary school .....	2 074	1 486
Public school .....	1 349	907
Elementary or high school .....	<b>21 567</b>	<b>14 428</b>
Public school .....	20 656	13 879
College .....	7 017	4 858
Public college .....	6 160	4 237
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
Persons 25 years and over .....	<b>83 978</b>	<b>56 300</b>
Less than 9th grade .....	8 873	6 134
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	14 558	9 820
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	28 542	18 916
Some college, no degree .....	17 097	11 435
Associate degree .....	3 989	2 417
Bachelor's degree .....	7 417	5 133
Graduate or professional degree .....	3 502	2 445
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	72.1	71.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	13.0	13.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 364	1 328
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
Persons 5 years and over .....	<b>120 414</b>	<b>80 741</b>
Some house .....	64 618	42 462
Different house in United States .....	55 447	38 016
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	12 310	9 928
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	22 872	14 250
Different MSA/PMSA .....	9 747	6 656
Not in on MSA/PMSA .....	10 518	7 182
Abroad .....	349	263
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
Workers 16 years and over .....	<b>58 462</b>	<b>39 088</b>
Car, truck, or van .....	54 001	36 095
Drove alone .....	47 645	31 852
Carpooled .....	6 356	4 243
Public transportation .....	1 98	72
Other means .....	2 078	1 531
Worked at home .....	2 285	1 390
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	17.4	16.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	<b>54 772</b>	<b>36 848</b>
Central city .....	27 326	20 724
Outside central city .....	27 446	16 124
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	3 690	2 240
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
Persons 16 years and over .....	<b>99 756</b>	<b>66 931</b>
In labor force .....	62 825	41 971
Employed .....	59 242	39 618
Unemployed .....	3 470	2 278
Percent of civilian labor force .....	5.5	5.4
Females 16 years and over .....	<b>53 071</b>	<b>35 912</b>
Employed .....	26 444	17 721
Unemployed .....	1 574	1 064
With own children under 6 years .....	7 891	5 246
In labor force .....	4 694	3 116
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	9 576	6 366
In labor force .....	7 227	4 757
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	<b>7 408</b>	<b>4 890</b>
Not enrolled in school .....	2 064	1 431
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	794	533
Not high school graduate .....	993	698
Employed .....	502	383
Unemployed .....	173	106
Not in labor force .....	318	209
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	<b>67 903</b>	<b>45 178</b>
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	52 193	34 452
50 to 52 weeks .....	37 673	25 025
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	<b>79 404</b>	<b>52 991</b>
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	3 144	2 115
With a mobility limitation .....	2 061	1 428
In labor force .....	401	257
With a self-care limitation .....	1 912	1 283
With a work disability .....	8 113	5 606
In labor force .....	3 051	2 044
Prevented from working .....	4 386	3 090
No work disability .....	71 291	47 385
In labor force .....	57 400	38 333
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	<b>19 044</b>	<b>13 116</b>
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	4 209	2 989
With a mobility limitation .....	3 391	2 442
With a self-care limitation .....	2 397	1 706

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over	<b>59 242</b>	<b>39 618</b>
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 336	3 530
Professional specialty occupations	6 379	4 274
Technicians and related support occupations	1 777	1 297
Sales occupations	7 323	5 231
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 976	5 489
Private household occupations	297	231
Protective service occupations	727	551
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 858	4 863
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 972	1 057
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 740	4 932
Machinists, assemblers, and inspectors	6 626	4 160
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 163	2 055
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 068	1 948
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households	<b>51 161</b>	<b>34 774</b>
Less than \$5,000	4 091	2 867
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 842	4 769
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 465	4 566
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 984	8 077
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 062	6 175
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 199	4 767
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 838	2 430
\$75,000 to \$99,999	865	597
\$100,000 or more	815	526
Median (dollars)	21 578	21 168
Mean (dollars)	27 187	26 408
Families	<b>36 629</b>	<b>24 216</b>
Median income (dollars)	26 358	26 178
Per capita income (dollars)	10 899	10 738
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households	<b>51 161</b>	<b>34 774</b>
With earnings	38 803	25 967
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 065	27 282
With Social Security income	16 373	11 366
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 179	7 202
With public assistance income	3 827	2 887
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 004	3 094
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars)	<b>31 938</b>	<b>31 223</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 396	30 848
Married-couple families (dollars)	<b>34 290</b>	<b>33 682</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 290	35 206
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	<b>17 242</b>	<b>17 197</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 971	13 072
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	<b>36 442</b>	<b>24 121</b>
Householder worked in 1989	28 832	18 865
With related children under 18 years	18 287	12 142
With related children under 5 years	7 385	4 898
Married-couple families	<b>30 795</b>	<b>20 103</b>
Householder worked in 1989	24 725	16 016
With related children under 18 years	14 554	9 413
With related children under 5 years	5 997	3 895
Female householder, no husband present	<b>4 551</b>	<b>3 307</b>
Householder worked in 1989	3 207	2 304
With related children under 18 years	3 041	2 294
With related children under 5 years	1 127	841
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	<b>17 789</b>	<b>12 979</b>
Nonfamily householder	14 504	10 516
65 years and over	7 124	5 168
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	<b>126 813</b>	<b>84 839</b>
Persons under 18 years	32 950	21 825
Related children under 18 years	32 764	21 712
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 877	15 855
Persons 65 years and over	18 915	13 047
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	<b>4 096</b>	<b>2 733</b>
Percent below poverty level	11.2	11.3
Householder worked in 1989	2 391	1 513
With related children under 18 years	2 909	1 986
With related children under 5 years	1 586	1 077
Married-couple families	<b>2 386</b>	<b>1 461</b>
Householder worked in 1989	1 417	815
With related children under 18 years	1 421	867
With related children under 5 years	839	532
Female householder, no husband present	<b>1 496</b>	<b>1 118</b>
Householder worked in 1989	853	630
With related children under 18 years	1 311	1 000
With related children under 5 years	671	502
Unrelated individuals	<b>5 859</b>	<b>4 278</b>
Nonfamily householder	4 279	3 113
65 years and over	2 549	1 805
Persons	<b>18 525</b>	<b>12 659</b>
Percent below poverty level	14.6	14.9
Persons under 18 years	5 798	3 907
Related children under 18 years	5 625	3 797
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 721	2 515
Persons 65 years and over	3 418	2 275
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 393	4 440
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	26 065	17 857

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County			
		Total	Carthage city	Joplin city (pt.)	Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 109
All housing units	57 938	39 554	4 712	17 616	18 384	1 743	1 214	1 519	1 519	1 840
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990	840	520	45	215	320	34	30	49	15	53
1985 to 1988	4 592	2 814	237	1 329	1 778	347	173	223	341	244
1980 to 1984	5 544	3 585	193	1 372	1 959	236	89	333	188	198
1970 to 1979	12 001	7 573	533	2 488	4 428	274	106	322	346	473
1960 to 1969	7 896	5 091	573	2 281	2 805	330	171	186	195	187
1950 to 1959	7 019	4 784	721	2 382	2 235	226	295	131	175	307
1940 to 1949	5 096	3 446	613	1 626	1 650	139	113	92	114	146
1939 or earlier	14 950	11 741	1 797	5 923	3 209	157	237	183	145	232
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom	784	592	55	477	1 192	7	38	78	49	9
1 bedroom	5 971	4 596	537	2 647	1 375	192	63	130	73	232
2 bedrooms	20 799	14 495	1 619	7 086	6 304	730	428	450	560	740
3 bedrooms	23 817	15 513	1 806	5 884	8 304	582	553	684	653	666
4 bedrooms	5 510	3 665	565	1 327	1 845	178	119	162	164	154
5 or more bedrooms	1 057	693	130	195	364	54	13	15	20	39
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	30	27	—	27	3	3	—	—	3	24
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	78	74	—	74	4	4	—	—	5	22
Vacant condominium housing units	20	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities	57 221	39 136	4 674	17 434	18 085	1 741	1 175	1 515	1 473	1 824
Source of water, public system or private company	42 117	33 161	4 648	17 535	8 956	1 671	1 069	1 467	846	1 679
Sewage disposal, public sewer	35 601	28 835	4 625	17 107	6 766	1 543	880	1 352	568	1 368
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	551	265	11	86	286	—	26	29	4	10
Owner-occupied housing units	268	116	6	22	152	—	14	21	2	6
Renter-occupied housing units	84	58	—	11	26	—	9	8	—	—
Occupied housing units	53 020	36 134	4 303	15 846	16 886	1 623	1 104	1 434	1 418	1 695
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas	32 461	25 549	3 955	13 521	6 912	1 280	944	1 048	1 085	1 312
Battled, tank, or LP gas	7 165	3 314	49	242	3 851	43	51	87	41	41
Electricity	8 102	5 152	235	1 906	2 950	284	77	282	253	300
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	108	58	5	24	50	6	—	—	—	3
All other fuels	5 158	2 041	59	136	3 117	10	32	17	39	39
No fuel used	26	20	—	17	6	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None	4 088	3 155	507	1 775	933	73	59	39	120	84
1	17 449	12 582	1 552	6 577	4 867	587	392	442	370	673
2	21 321	14 093	1 657	5 598	7 228	714	507	704	634	623
3 or more	10 162	6 304	587	1 896	3 858	249	146	249	294	315
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units	38 017	25 035	3 068	9 432	12 982	1 124	851	1 006	1 054	1 164
1989 to March 1990	3 629	2 325	283	884	1 304	109	114	168	124	92
1985 to 1988	8 935	5 657	654	2 035	3 278	366	216	356	245	300
1980 to 1984	6 078	4 014	358	1 351	2 064	151	84	108	185	177
1970 to 1979	9 326	5 983	673	2 115	3 343	224	118	161	197	273
1969 or earlier	10 049	7 056	1 100	3 047	2 993	274	319	213	303	322
Renter-occupied housing units	15 003	11 099	1 235	6 414	3 904	499	253	428	364	531
1989 to March 1990	7 542	5 613	608	3 555	1 929	290	163	213	207	261
1985 to 1988	4 908	3 627	418	2 033	1 281	157	54	143	135	150
1980 to 1984	1 325	968	118	428	357	25	21	45	11	86
1970 to 1979	799	613	53	301	186	15	15	7	5	27
1969 or earlier	429	278	38	97	151	12	—	20	6	7
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit	4 217	2 623	405	1 196	1 594	44	89	74	63	50
Householder 65 years and over	13 751	9 523	1 532	4 338	4 228	449	282	298	422	471
Owner-occupied housing units	11 273	7 676	1 293	3 355	3 597	369	264	251	324	350
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	133	66	—	14	67	—	11	4	2	6
No telephone in unit	360	189	45	66	171	2	12	—	3	—
No vehicle available	2 402	1 802	290	982	600	30	43	33	99	60
Complete plumbing facilities	52 668	35 960	4 297	15 813	16 708	1 623	1 081	1 405	1 416	1 689
1.00 or less persons per room	51 642	35 263	4 198	15 501	16 379	1 621	1 069	1 369	1 406	1 667
1.01 or more persons per room	1 026	697	99	312	329	2	12	36	10	22
Locking complete plumbing facilities	352	174	6	33	178	—	23	29	2	6
1.00 or less persons per room	310	153	6	22	157	—	17	25	2	6
1.01 or more persons per room	42	21	—	11	21	—	6	4	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	30 865	29 897	28 375	30 340	32 731	46 625	29 977	36 205	34 662	31 064
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 557	17 574	18 667	16 814	17 511	21 548	13 809	17 773	21 565	17 614
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	8 836	6 191	593	3 074	2 645	124	128	256	148	228
Owner-occupied housing units	4 358	2 805	308	1 093	1 553	60	62	95	88	75
Renter-occupied housing units	4 478	3 386	285	1 981	1 092	64	66	161	60	153

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County—Con.								Carthage city, Jasper County	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)
All housing units.....	747	1 984	1 884	1 967	2 198	1 686	1 316	1 639	1 460	1 995
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	21	27	23	27	42	18	14	12	27
1985 to 1988.....	6	172	78	153	86	164	156	58	93	60
1980 to 1984.....	16	201	114	118	97	123	257	216	30	53
1970 to 1979.....	29	393	276	234	293	367	281	362	95	208
1960 to 1969.....	41	351	218	182	328	193	164	185	111	318
1950 to 1959.....	58	193	195	195	352	252	180	203	160	348
1940 to 1949.....	71	122	119	226	256	171	110	145	207	250
1939 or earlier.....	526	531	857	836	759	374	150	456	752	731
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	—	61	9	41	6	8	—	15	41	6
1 bedroom.....	26	144	318	283	183	238	82	118	236	170
2 bedrooms.....	209	812	626	770	652	574	426	553	572	579
3 bedrooms.....	282	811	701	639	912	680	683	749	428	828
4 bedrooms.....	213	127	188	171	387	145	100	168	131	354
5 or more bedrooms.....	17	29	42	63	58	41	25	36	52	58
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	747	1 969	1 866	1 937	2 198	1 648	1 314	1 628	1 430	1 995
Source of water, public system or private cistern.....	747	1 841	1 848	1 485	2 045	1 400	1 528	1 620	1 426	1 987
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	740	776	1 783	1 468	2 026	1 324	453	596	1 426	1 976
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	32	7	11	—	12	5	16	11	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	17	—	6	—	—	5	13	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	705	1 799	1 709	1 690	2 086	1 571	1 230	1 542	1 240	1 883
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	627	957	1 545	1 338	1 844	1 294	436	450	1 149	1 755
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	23	320	37	211	59	37	287	429	32	7
Electricity.....	50	382	95	105	120	222	389	235	48	75
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	11	5	—
All other fuels.....	5	140	32	31	63	18	113	417	6	46
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	38	157	178	224	185	139	28	103	187	181
1.....	218	506	636	619	633	646	386	365	510	565
2.....	288	811	656	584	910	547	573	615	408	835
3 or more.....	161	325	239	263	358	239	243	459	135	302
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	499	1 453	1 193	1 156	1 622	1 068	968	1 211	770	1 463
1989 to March 1990.....	8	80	139	173	141	90	101	102	113	117
1985 to 1988.....	139	347	303	222	384	282	249	249	107	348
1980 to 1984.....	78	268	161	208	181	110	208	162	121	149
1970 to 1979.....	138	365	302	229	390	224	206	356	140	333
1969 or earlier.....	136	393	288	324	526	362	204	342	289	516
Renter-occupied housing units.....	206	346	516	534	464	503	262	331	470	420
1989 to March 1990.....	132	187	229	298	184	238	101	119	271	180
1985 to 1988.....	63	101	138	172	179	203	95	117	141	151
1980 to 1984.....	—	28	91	20	72	38	49	43	20	60
1970 to 1979.....	—	27	43	24	15	14	7	35	24	15
1969 or earlier.....	11	3	15	20	14	10	10	17	14	14
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	40	179	111	271	83	117	71	99	257	76
Householder 65 years and over.....	151	427	595	480	777	461	223	370	384	742
Owner-occupied housing units.....	145	411	399	427	634	386	189	293	341	621
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	15	7	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	29	—	21	24	—	—	10	21	24
No vehicle available.....	29	72	131	91	123	86	14	67	81	123
Complete plumbing facilities.....	705	1 782	1 702	1 684	2 086	1 571	1 225	1 526	1 234	1 883
1.00 or less persons per room.....	682	1 741	1 685	1 595	2 086	1 550	1 212	1 501	1 156	1 883
1.01 or more persons per room.....	23	41	17	89	—	21	13	25	78	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	17	7	6	—	—	5	16	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	17	7	6	—	—	5	16	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	60 451	25 378	26 005	26 356	35 351	25 387	28 603	28 443	21 567	35 156
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 021	21 022	13 968	18 182	15 615	19 840	14 212	22 397	17 999	16 587
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	84	346	322	280	216	265	208	234	231	180
Owner-occupied housing units.....	26	250	140	152	79	107	116	151	137	71
Renter-occupied housing units.....	58	96	182	128	137	158	92	83	94	109

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cottage city, Jasper County—Con.		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County							
	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
All housing units	1 257	—	1 571	999	505	486	2 052	2 966	1 234	2 341
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990	6	—	18	30	28	5	72	13	10	—
1985 to 1988	84	—	35	161	129	214	310	118	42	40
1980 to 1984	110	—	158	76	153	42	209	361	57	48
1970 to 1979	230	—	233	53	174	14	388	598	195	158
1960 to 1969	144	—	167	122	16	35	504	564	346	128
1950 to 1959	213	—	153	246	—	65	364	326	258	418
1940 to 1949	156	—	201	87	5	47	82	237	130	290
1939 or earlier	314	—	606	224	—	64	123	749	196	1 259
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom	8	—	28	22	67	47	9	80	—	46
1 bedroom	131	—	323	25	62	43	142	435	74	467
2 bedrooms	468	—	806	349	82	207	660	1 343	355	1 124
3 bedrooms	550	—	294	496	223	134	1 097	955	662	551
4 bedrooms	80	—	120	98	66	45	111	141	119	138
5 or more bedrooms	20	—	—	9	5	10	33	12	24	15
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	47	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 249	—	1 537	982	505	453	2 052	2 954	1 225	2 328
Source of water, public system or private company	1 235	—	1 571	963	505	480	2 052	2 966	1 234	2 341
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 223	—	1 514	833	492	450	2 024	2 957	1 234	2 304
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	17	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 180	—	1 430	920	461	466	1 941	2 614	1 149	2 053
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas	1 051	—	1 260	805	249	322	1 460	2 195	1 054	1 938
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	—	18	23	22	20	36	18	17	9
Electricity	112	—	138	71	185	121	421	392	73	71
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
All other fuels	7	—	14	21	5	3	24	9	5	20
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None	139	—	286	43	—	79	73	276	63	258
1	477	—	508	296	141	155	821	1 320	411	942
2	414	—	536	449	256	158	773	761	498	663
3 or more	150	—	100	132	64	74	274	257	177	190
Vehicles per household	1.5	—	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units	835	—	748	738	285	284	1 299	1 238	916	1 177
1989 to March 1990	53	—	58	105	77	36	110	93	118	90
1985 to 1988	199	—	170	180	132	76	254	176	195	262
1980 to 1984	88	—	112	75	33	37	195	164	131	129
1970 to 1979	200	—	138	97	35	25	339	355	205	247
1969 or earlier	295	—	270	281	8	110	401	450	267	449
Renter-occupied housing units	345	—	682	182	176	182	642	1 376	233	876
1989 to March 1990	157	—	310	113	133	112	465	798	117	354
1985 to 1988	126	—	221	45	29	65	145	441	83	412
1980 to 1984	38	—	68	9	14	—	21	64	6	96
1970 to 1979	14	—	63	15	—	5	11	41	11	14
1969 or earlier	10	—	20	—	—	—	—	32	16	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit	72	—	138	49	47	12	36	266	8	131
Householder 65 years and over	406	—	411	239	22	202	549	689	436	596
Owner-occupied housing units	331	—	247	239	22	117	484	520	386	475
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	5	—	3	10	16	—	—
No vehicle available	86	—	176	27	—	77	43	111	35	155
Complete plumbing facilities	1 180	—	1 430	920	461	464	1 941	2 603	1 141	2 053
1.00 or less persons per room	1 159	—	1 385	908	439	454	1 918	2 528	1 141	2 019
1.01 or more persons per room	21	—	45	12	22	10	23	75	—	34
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 773	—	18 609	31 477	50 948	35 184	38 083	23 553	34 518	23 387
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 112	—	13 652	15 609	16 724	17 241	25 275	17 218	24 864	13 293
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	182	—	423	66	80	59	167	529	105	512
Owner-occupied housing units	100	—	158	36	—	32	95	201	40	169
Renter-occupied housing units	82	—	265	30	80	27	72	328	65	343

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County—Con.						Remainder of Jasper County		
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
	1 405	2 480	747	768	—	62	215	1 014	1 033
All housing units	1 405	2 480	747	768	—	62	215	1 014	1 033
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	10
1985 to 1988	181	88	6	—	—	5	12	94	127
1980 to 1984	149	64	16	39	—	—	13	180	146
1970 to 1979	372	236	29	28	—	10	53	148	332
1960 to 1969	143	79	41	124	—	12	49	170	160
1950 to 1959	246	148	58	90	—	10	49	131	110
1940 to 1949	105	314	71	43	—	14	26	87	67
1939 or earlier	170	1 551	526	444	—	11	13	183	81
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom	9	108	—	61	—	—	16	11	2
1 bedroom	199	746	26	100	—	5	38	68	30
2 bedrooms	577	1 010	209	350	—	14	79	368	353
3 bedrooms	495	405	282	247	—	43	57	461	519
4 bedrooms	109	157	213	10	—	—	21	96	119
5 or more bedrooms	16	54	17	—	—	—	4	10	10
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 396	2 431	747	762	—	62	193	1 010	1 020
Source of water, public system or private company	1 381	2 480	747	765	—	50	106	962	366
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 350	2 456	740	742	—	11	47	860	118
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10	17	—	21	—	—	26	29	2
Owner-occupied housing units	6	—	—	6	—	—	14	21	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	—
Occupied housing units	1 295	2 086	705	664	—	62	184	973	952
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas	1 076	1 900	627	613	—	22	139	799	763
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	11	23	10	—	35	28	65	21
Electricity	212	130	50	37	—	5	6	97	132
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	5	21	5	4	—	—	11	—	—
No fuel used	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None	77	474	38	108	—	—	16	39	41
1	551	934	218	267	—	13	96	301	215
2	463	498	288	231	—	24	58	448	476
3 or more	204	180	161	58	—	25	14	185	220
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.4	—	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units	843	877	499	489	—	39	113	721	770
1989 to March 1990	73	103	8	9	—	4	9	91	88
1985 to 1988	231	140	139	80	—	—	36	224	169
1980 to 1984	110	189	78	98	—	—	9	75	148
1970 to 1979	184	213	138	125	—	14	21	126	172
1969 or earlier	245	232	136	177	—	21	38	205	193
Renter-occupied housing units	452	1 209	206	175	—	23	71	252	182
1989 to March 1990	211	701	132	104	—	5	50	80	95
1985 to 1988	135	323	63	59	—	12	9	114	70
1980 to 1984	72	64	—	8	—	6	12	31	11
1970 to 1979	27	110	—	4	—	—	—	7	—
1969 or earlier	7	11	11	—	—	—	—	20	6
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit	35	331	40	95	—	8	40	27	51
Householder 65 years and over	407	418	151	203	—	15	43	276	220
Owner-occupied housing units	291	215	145	203	—	11	25	229	207
Locking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	6	—	—	11	4	—
No telephone in unit	—	17	—	15	—	—	7	—	—
No vehicle available	53	228	29	48	—	—	16	33	22
Complete plumbing facilities	1 289	2 086	705	658	—	62	161	944	952
1.00 or less persons per room	1 275	2 037	682	653	—	62	161	930	952
1.01 or more persons per room	14	49	23	5	—	—	—	14	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	6	—	—	23	29	—
1.00 or less persons per room	6	—	—	6	—	—	17	25	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—
<b>Average household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 855	25 264	60 451	17 658	—	15 658	20 184	30 377	34 469
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 310	13 935	24 021	14 139	—	26 792	9 195	18 506	25 890
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	202	626	84	191	—	30	62	176	89
Owner-occupied housing units	51	145	26	115	—	25	26	95	56
Renter-occupied housing units	151	481	58	76	—	5	36	81	33

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.								
	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 111 (pt.)	Troct 112 (pt.)	Troct 113	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 115	Troct 116 (pt.)	Troct 117 (pt.)	Troct 118 (pt.)
All housing units-----	435	—	1 216	1 758	1 884	2 326	507	203	429
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990-----	14	—	21	31	27	3	11	—	36
1985 to 1988-----	63	—	172	69	78	77	60	26	80
1980 to 1984-----	49	—	162	109	114	316	88	44	13
1970 to 1979-----	101	—	365	852	276	558	139	85	137
1960 to 1969-----	44	—	227	295	218	191	71	10	49
1950 to 1959-----	61	—	103	130	195	217	35	4	39
1940 to 1949-----	41	—	79	67	119	232	19	6	15
1939 or earlier-----	62	—	87	205	857	732	84	28	60
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom-----	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	—
1 bedroom-----	33	—	44	84	318	252	47	13	107
2 bedrooms-----	163	—	462	335	626	933	198	73	106
3 bedrooms-----	171	—	564	1 109	701	916	211	84	130
4 bedrooms-----	45	—	117	230	188	178	40	33	65
5 or more bedrooms-----	23	—	29	—	42	40	11	—	21
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities-----	428	—	1 207	1 758	1 866	2 272	507	203	399
Source of water, public system or private company-----	298	—	1 076	1 704	1 848	1 633	59	58	165
Sewerage disposal, public sewer-----	18	—	34	1 099	1 783	1 227	42	50	101
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	11	—	7	36	—	—	12
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	11	—	—	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	7	20	—	—	—
Occupied housing units-----	400	—	1 135	1 664	1 709	2 150	450	203	391
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas-----	236	—	344	989	1 545	1 223	189	89	243
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	41	—	310	67	37	296	179	52	27
Electricity-----	88	—	345	507	95	393	57	45	110
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels-----	34	—	136	101	32	235	25	17	11
No fuel used-----	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None-----	7	—	49	45	178	222	37	4	—
1 -----	122	—	239	440	636	669	109	68	169
2 -----	160	—	580	838	656	800	176	75	133
3 or more -----	111	—	267	341	239	459	128	56	89
Vehicles per household-----	2.0	—	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units-----	321	—	964	1 418	1 193	1 603	386	159	233
1989 to March 1990-----	19	—	71	123	139	131	60	24	37
1985 to 1988-----	69	—	267	366	303	318	115	36	83
1980 to 1984-----	67	—	170	289	161	398	87	32	22
1970 to 1979-----	89	—	240	456	302	363	89	57	24
1969 or earlier-----	77	—	216	184	288	393	35	10	67
Renter-occupied housing units-----	79	—	171	246	516	547	64	44	158
1989 to March 1990-----	50	—	83	125	229	261	27	4	81
1985 to 1988-----	15	—	42	93	138	173	31	28	77
1980 to 1984-----	14	—	20	5	91	73	—	12	—
1970 to 1979-----	—	—	23	18	43	30	—	—	—
1969 or earlier-----	—	—	3	5	15	10	6	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit-----	15	—	84	50	111	220	14	7	45
Householder 65 years and over-----	64	—	224	221	595	459	96	35	55
Owner-occupied housing units-----	59	—	208	200	399	391	86	13	55
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	9	—	7	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	—	—
No vehicle available-----	7	—	24	16	131	109	10	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities-----	400	—	1 124	1 664	1 702	2 125	450	203	391
1.00 or less persons per room-----	392	—	1 088	1 639	1 685	2 083	439	203	391
1.01 or more persons per room-----	8	—	36	25	17	42	11	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	11	—	7	25	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	—	11	—	7	25	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	34 241	—	29 294	31 807	26 005	24 866	35 911	37 141	34 755
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	25 074	—	28 065	21 271	13 968	14 486	19 526	6 342	14 879
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	26	—	155	200	322	514	49	36	83
Owner-occupied housing units-----	24	—	135	152	140	243	15	8	7
Renter-occupied housing units-----	2	—	20	48	182	271	34	28	76

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Newton County		Joplin city (pt.), Newton County	Remainder of Newton County	
	Troct 119 (pt.)	Troct 120 (pt.)	Troct 121	Troct 122	Troct 205	Troct 205 (pt.)	Troct 201	Troct 202	
All housing units	1 254	1 639	1 182	2 131	3 240	1 743	1 756	1 666	
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990	18	14	17	37	78	34	8	20	
1985 to 1988	151	58	51	130	552	347	20	113	
1980 to 1984	257	216	86	227	404	236	94	150	
1970 to 1979	271	362	275	598	713	274	351	539	
1960 to 1969	152	185	191	225	620	330	217	341	
1950 to 1959	170	203	88	146	388	226	276	226	
1940 to 1949	96	145	68	140	209	139	244	146	
1939 or earlier	139	456	406	628	276	157	546	131	
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom	—	15	—	—	15	7	52	13	
1 bedroom	77	118	32	151	257	192	312	56	
2 bedrooms	412	553	296	833	1 062	730	555	491	
3 bedrooms	640	749	584	927	1 418	582	611	915	
4 bedrooms	100	168	206	187	404	178	169	156	
5 or more bedrooms	25	36	64	53	84	54	57	35	
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 252	1 628	1 168	2 117	3 225	1 741	1 743	1 666	
Source of water, public system or private company	478	620	48	1 557	2 150	1 671	1 717	1 471	
Sewage disposal, public sewer	442	596	35	651	1 668	1 543	1 623	1 301	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	16	19	5	5	—	—	7	
Owner-occupied housing units	5	13	19	—	4	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Occupied housing units	1 168	1 542	1 108	1 956	3 025	1 623	1 610	1 516	
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas	414	450	23	627	1 992	1 280	1 354	972	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	252	429	609	610	266	43	31	49	
Electricity	384	235	133	384	606	284	200	432	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	11	5	7	6	6	—	—	
All other fuels	113	417	338	328	155	10	25	63	
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None	28	103	14	90	120	73	279	107	
1	373	365	184	467	883	587	578	547	
2	549	615	498	776	1 331	714	532	646	
3 or more	218	459	412	623	691	249	221	216	
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units	929	1 211	910	1 604	2 353	1 124	952	1 158	
1989 to March 1990	97	102	48	119	244	109	62	161	
1985 to 1988	249	249	128	356	700	366	138	312	
1980 to 1984	208	162	212	265	320	151	186	158	
1970 to 1979	192	356	238	470	567	224	268	359	
1969 or earlier	183	342	284	394	522	274	298	168	
Renter-occupied housing units	239	331	198	352	672	499	658	358	
1989 to March 1990	96	119	44	106	383	290	322	174	
1985 to 1988	83	117	69	117	197	157	191	121	
1980 to 1984	43	43	16	51	50	25	108	17	
1970 to 1979	7	35	40	56	15	15	34	29	
1969 or earlier	10	17	29	22	27	12	3	17	
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit	63	99	65	131	95	44	174	128	
Householder 65 years and over	208	370	275	512	737	449	588	412	
Owner-occupied housing units	178	293	255	430	644	369	416	340	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit	—	10	17	16	5	2	11	10	
No vehicle available	14	67	14	67	49	30	192	75	
Complete plumbing facilities	1 163	1 526	1 089	1 956	3 021	1 623	1 610	1 509	
1.00 or less persons per room	1 150	1 501	1 049	1 901	2 992	1 621	1 590	1 505	
1.01 or more persons per room	13	25	40	55	29	2	20	4	
Locking complete plumbing facilities	5	16	19	—	4	—	—	7	
1.00 or less persons per room	5	16	19	—	2	—	—	7	
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 147	28 443	36 398	29 178	45 203	46 625	30 662	35 906	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 002	22 397	30 716	18 453	21 174	21 548	16 372	17 829	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	178	234	114	286	246	124	318	199	
Owner-occupied housing units	91	151	82	179	143	60	101	118	
Renter-occupied housing units	87	83	32	107	103	64	217	81	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Newton County—Con.							
	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
All housing units.....	1 046	2 208	1 497	2 910	1 490	1 464	1 471	1 133
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	39	44	60	12	30	37	36
1985 to 1988.....	63	121	205	501	130	118	82	78
1980 to 1984.....	42	363	168	425	83	176	147	75
1970 to 1979.....	209	514	439	701	407	483	306	205
1960 to 1969.....	114	315	290	452	215	220	184	127
1950 to 1959.....	155	230	162	262	252	182	173	91
1940 to 1949.....	177	154	70	134	141	135	206	104
1939 or earlier.....	286	472	119	375	250	120	336	417
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom.....	29	3	8	8	21	18	22	11
1 bedroom.....	103	131	65	189	115	55	119	38
2 bedrooms.....	381	603	332	1 159	646	535	524	348
3 bedrooms.....	420	1 188	836	1 275	565	709	637	566
4 bedrooms.....	90	257	226	249	130	136	128	126
5 or more bedrooms.....	23	26	30	30	13	11	41	44
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 046	2 160	1 484	2 856	1 426	1 440	1 437	1 086
Source of water, public system or private company.....	830	401	479	196	829	109	888	365
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	755	366	125	105	744	72	38	94
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	42	5	67	39	44	52	24
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	36	4	40	10	15	25	16
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	8	6	—	5	—
Occupied housing units.....	954	2 013	1 402	2 643	1 373	1 372	1 346	1 034
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas.....	639	406	712	140	639	107	654	9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	103	659	223	1 042	210	650	320	521
Electricity.....	145	311	322	584	166	284	141	81
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	13	—	6	6	11	—	8
All other fuels.....	67	624	145	871	352	314	231	415
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None.....	85	48	47	62	79	38	74	41
1.....	403	523	296	629	345	297	392	270
2.....	321	920	617	1 096	591	764	578	449
3 or more.....	145	522	442	856	358	273	302	274
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	679	1 631	1 229	2 128	1 137	1 051	1 075	818
1989 to March 1990.....	102	153	135	153	103	139	83	104
1985 to 1988.....	120	317	334	685	300	291	218	197
1980 to 1984.....	89	333	169	348	179	153	197	101
1970 to 1979.....	178	366	343	539	291	282	302	191
1969 or earlier.....	190	462	248	403	264	186	275	225
Renter-occupied housing units.....	275	382	173	515	236	321	271	216
1989 to March 1990.....	139	205	93	252	112	139	149	54
1985 to 1988.....	86	91	40	222	76	127	72	98
1980 to 1984.....	24	24	25	8	28	40	24	34
1970 to 1979.....	13	32	—	21	10	8	9	15
1969 or earlier.....	13	30	15	12	10	7	17	15
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit.....	130	204	51	348	108	146	147	114
Householder 65 years and over.....	302	485	288	438	353	284	391	238
Owner-occupied housing units.....	257	435	275	376	293	269	344	223
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	15	—	10	6	15	15	6
No telephone in unit.....	19	27	3	37	7	16	21	18
No vehicle available.....	54	25	19	37	59	26	51	32
Complete plumbing facilities.....	948	1 977	1 398	2 595	1 357	1 357	1 316	1 018
1.00 or less persons per room.....	924	1 949	1 371	2 518	1 329	1 295	1 274	1 003
1.01 or more persons per room.....	24	28	27	77	28	62	42	15
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	36	4	48	16	15	30	16
1.00 or less persons per room.....	6	36	2	29	16	15	30	16
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	2	19	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 335	29 180	43 902	35 101	24 250	29 310	24 437	26 421
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	13 946	18 437	20 094	15 683	15 816	19 093	16 512	17 072
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	184	303	122	435	254	189	289	228
Owner-occupied housing units.....	82	205	83	266	175	102	197	164
Renter-occupied housing units.....	102	98	39	169	79	87	92	64

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County			
		Total	Carthage city	Joplin city (pt.)	Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 109
Specified owner-occupied housing units	27 227	19 844	2 910	8 871	7 383	928	729	783	834	1 006
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	14 751	10 516	1 285	4 428	4 235	525	365	483	474	599
Less than \$300	2 870	2 128	307	953	742	55	79	36	67	79
\$300 to \$399	3 645	2 690	329	1 153	955	52	65	57	101	181
\$400 to \$499	2 897	2 184	314	800	713	89	109	91	78	70
\$500 to \$599	1 915	1 312	115	504	603	47	42	68	72	104
\$600 to \$799	2 061	1 327	133	531	734	126	42	143	75	90
\$800 to \$999	754	492	57	298	262	60	20	62	28	46
\$1,000 to \$1,499	417	273	30	125	144	60	8	21	27	26
\$1,500 to \$1,999	117	72	—	31	45	16	—	5	18	—
\$2,000 or more	75	38	—	33	37	20	—	—	8	3
Median (dollars)	426	417	401	411	462	630	436	572	487	449
Not mortgaged	12 476	9 328	1 625	4 443	3 148	403	364	300	360	407
Less than \$100	2 864	2 178	273	1 147	686	77	70	32	74	99
\$100 to \$199	8 225	6 228	1 132	2 870	1 997	240	267	236	257	279
\$200 to \$299	1 128	747	175	328	381	67	27	26	24	29
\$300 to \$399	191	127	24	73	64	14	—	6	3	—
\$400 to \$499	48	29	7	22	19	5	—	—	2	—
\$500 or more	20	19	14	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	130	129	134	126	136	142	130	140	132	131
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	10 786	8 038	1 315	3 740	2 748	268	309	172	274	370
Less than 20 percent	5 282	4 050	696	1 953	1 232	141	180	57	159	214
20 to 24 percent	1 479	1 108	136	490	371	33	29	47	28	62
25 to 29 percent	1 109	808	111	417	301	22	29	23	6	24
30 to 34 percent	661	475	71	216	186	22	28	12	6	12
35 percent or more	2 036	1 452	282	592	584	46	37	33	70	58
Not computed	219	145	19	72	74	4	6	—	5	—
Median	20.0	19.6	18.9	19.0	21.4	16.3	14.7	23.1	17.3	18.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 138	6 019	921	2 596	2 119	212	247	215	223	314
Less than 20 percent	6 028	4 602	754	2 084	1 426	134	187	143	184	235
20 to 24 percent	1 146	803	102	272	343	39	40	27	10	40
25 to 29 percent	486	329	28	122	157	19	20	26	11	7
30 to 34 percent	294	193	15	91	101	11	—	5	10	29
35 percent or more	184	92	22	27	92	9	—	14	8	3
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.0	13.7	12.3	12.0	15.1	13.7	15.0	16.1	12.8	15.4
Less than 20 percent	4 494	3 234	363	1 384	1 260	181	94	183	186	169
20 to 24 percent	3 885	2 835	347	1 174	1 050	123	94	130	164	141
25 to 29 percent	394	281	10	153	113	20	—	48	13	21
30 to 34 percent	132	73	—	29	59	21	—	5	2	7
35 percent or more	52	27	—	24	25	4	—	—	3	—
Not computed	31	18	6	4	13	13	—	—	4	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	12.2	11.9	10.0	12.3	13.1	16.8	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.2
Less than 20 percent	3 809	2 553	311	1 151	1 256	267	79	213	151	153
20 to 24 percent	3 544	2 376	295	1 063	1 168	243	71	201	127	132
25 to 29 percent	183	122	8	72	61	10	8	12	13	20
30 to 34 percent	53	32	8	11	21	14	—	—	3	1
35 percent or more	22	22	—	5	4	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.1	12.6	11.8	10.8	12.6
GROSS RENT	14 038	10 646	1 228	6 376	3 392	497	238	428	361	526
Less than \$100	416	333	65	103	83	3	7	—	—	17
\$100 to \$199	2 239	1 770	186	1 010	469	16	31	54	8	80
\$200 to \$299	4 017	2 937	396	1 628	1 080	114	44	153	68	119
\$300 to \$399	4 023	3 116	343	2 059	907	209	82	97	76	150
\$400 to \$499	1 655	1 309	126	853	346	69	49	59	81	113
\$500 to \$599	450	366	36	265	84	41	15	16	8	8
\$600 to \$749	266	192	19	138	74	27	7	21	11	16
\$750 to \$999	90	72	—	58	18	—	—	4	57	—
\$1,000 or more	48	46	—	44	2	—	—	—	26	—
No cash rent	834	505	57	218	329	18	3	24	26	23
Median (dollars)	299	301	291	315	292	350	345	297	418	322
HOUSEHOLD IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	5 018	3 833	371	2 228	1 185	89	73	180	76	200
Less than 20 percent	222	164	22	95	58	—	—	6	—	18
20 to 24 percent	372	296	50	106	76	3	15	—	—	26
25 to 29 percent	490	443	34	267	47	3	—	18	—	36
30 to 34 percent	416	316	28	164	100	3	—	28	5	29
35 percent or more	3 047	2 326	187	1 492	721	59	55	104	62	65
Not computed	471	288	50	104	183	21	3	24	9	26
Median	45.6	45.1	37.5	49.8	46.7	46.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 448	3 388	407	2 187	1 060	143	104	116	120	163
Less than 20 percent	958	718	93	435	240	6	—	22	22	29
20 to 24 percent	1 101	791	150	481	310	34	18	41	7	36
25 to 29 percent	791	594	40	428	197	37	10	14	26	27
30 to 34 percent	632	552	62	327	80	10	43	24	8	34
35 percent or more	734	592	44	427	142	54	33	15	54	32
Not computed	232	141	18	89	91	2	—	—	3	5
Median	25.3	26.0	23.4	26.6	23.9	29.1	32.8	24.4	32.2	27.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 283	2 430	296	1 438	853	181	60	78	116	90
Less than 20 percent	2 273	1 668	212	958	605	124	32	64	45	66
20 to 24 percent	579	483	51	311	96	31	14	9	40	24
25 to 29 percent	174	112	11	92	62	13	14	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	49	36	10	16	13	10	—	5	6	—
35 percent or more	24	19	—	19	5	—	—	—	10	—
Not computed	184	112	12	42	72	3	—	—	8	—
Median	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.5	16.0	18.1	19.5	17.4	21.1	17.4
\$35,000 or more	1 289	995	154	523	294	84	1	54	49	73
Less than 20 percent	1 206	954	150	511	252	81	1	43	43	73
20 to 24 percent	40	14	—	6	26	—	—	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	43	27	4	6	16	3	—	—	6	—
Median	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.6	10.0	16.0	10.8	11.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jasper County—Con.								Cottage city, Jasper County	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	484	1 030	1 097	948	1 462	953	563	603	724	1 391
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage	268	518	585	386	685	495	408	303	257	648
Less than \$300	24	126	113	95	131	101	86	73	79	131
\$300 to \$399	5	111	118	117	125	159	134	67	95	115
\$400 to \$499	43	71	123	60	163	116	104	76	48	163
\$500 to \$599	44	80	84	73	65	64	60	36	11	65
\$600 to \$799	45	85	102	24	120	44	20	36	18	93
\$800 to \$999	45	27	19	—	57	—	1	13	—	57
\$1,000 to \$1,499	17	14	18	17	24	—	3	2	6	24
\$1,500 to \$1,999	18	4	8	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	656	422	445	376	430	393	380	424	341	427
Not mortgaged	216	512	512	562	777	458	155	300	467	743
Less than \$100	22	143	170	117	93	80	35	93	106	93
\$100 to \$199	124	329	298	414	499	361	113	187	338	470
\$200 to \$299	41	29	44	23	152	5	7	13	23	147
\$300 to \$399	22	11	—	8	24	—	—	7	—	24
\$400 to \$499	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars)	143	122	124	129	147	127	128	124	127	147
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000	103	458	471	485	501	413	232	236	433	501
Less than 20 percent	53	241	257	275	269	196	65	133	246	269
20 to 24 percent	12	70	71	37	50	49	47	30	37	50
25 to 29 percent	—	37	31	47	20	54	49	20	47	20
30 to 34 percent	8	20	35	19	39	20	19	20	12	39
35 percent or more	30	77	71	107	118	80	52	28	91	118
Not computed	—	13	6	—	5	14	—	5	—	5
Median	19.7	18.9	18.3	18.4	18.4	20.4	25.4	17.9	18.6	18.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	123	377	324	257	450	337	177	219	192	444
Less than 20 percent	84	261	214	212	375	253	134	159	166	369
20 to 24 percent	11	57	67	26	35	66	31	26	13	35
25 to 29 percent	16	26	30	19	9	6	7	20	13	9
30 to 34 percent	12	31	6	—	15	6	2	5	—	15
35 percent or more	—	2	7	—	16	6	3	9	—	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.2	13.6	16.4	10.6	12.5	13.8	16.7	12.9	10.4	12.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	83	107	185	129	207	135	109	78	87	177
Less than 20 percent	64	77	156	118	197	125	108	72	76	177
20 to 24 percent	15	12	14	5	10	10	—	6	5	—
25 to 29 percent	4	13	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.6	14.2	10.0	10.9	10.1	11.3	12.2	11.0	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	175	88	117	77	304	68	45	70	12	269
Less than 20 percent	159	79	95	77	288	57	45	68	12	253
20 to 24 percent	16	9	14	—	8	—	—	2	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.4	12.3	12.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	206	337	516	527	464	468	221	243	463	420
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100	—	—	74	—	47	22	—	12	—	43
\$100 to \$199	24	69	103	82	106	69	48	53	69	82
\$200 to \$299	25	68	134	244	96	144	90	93	227	96
\$300 to \$399	88	96	117	148	114	129	69	46	134	98
\$400 to \$499	35	52	41	25	45	66	2	6	15	45
\$500 to \$599	—	4	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	18	14	—	—	10	9	4	—	—	16
\$750 to \$999	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
No cash rent	8	34	31	28	30	9	5	31	18	30
Median (dollars)	354	313	254	280	280	296	277	271	281	284
<b>HOUSEHOLD IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000	41	114	264	149	190	188	89	88	105	162
Less than 20 percent	—	—	14	—	16	6	—	5	—	16
20 to 24 percent	—	6	47	3	25	42	2	12	—	21
25 to 29 percent	—	9	39	—	22	22	4	25	—	22
30 to 34 percent	—	1	33	11	18	18	13	8	5	14
35 percent or more	41	77	109	117	72	95	65	28	92	52
Not computed	—	21	22	18	37	5	5	10	8	37
Median	50.0+	50.0+	33.2	46.7	33.8	36.3	43.5	29.4	47.1	31.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	63	88	127	224	114	128	84	53	220	98
Less than 20 percent	—	18	40	50	26	31	20	22	46	26
20 to 24 percent	7	9	32	106	25	19	7	11	106	25
25 to 29 percent	4	17	27	14	5	39	15	6	14	5
30 to 34 percent	18	16	7	33	11	29	25	5	33	11
35 percent or more	30	24	14	14	40	6	17	1	14	24
Not computed	4	4	7	7	4	4	—	8	7	7
Median	35.1	29.4	23.1	22.8	27.5	26.5	30.0	20.2	22.9	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	65	82	77	87	129	86	31	61	81	129
Less than 20 percent	57	67	47	84	91	43	27	43	78	91
20 to 24 percent	8	3	30	—	29	22	2	5	—	29
25 to 29 percent	—	4	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	8	—	3	9	—	—	13	3	9
Median	13.8	15.0	17.0	15.5	17.0	20.0	16.8	12.9	15.9	17.0
\$35,000 or more	37	53	48	67	31	66	17	41	57	31
Less than 20 percent	33	51	39	63	31	66	17	41	53	31
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	2	9	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
Median	11.7	13.3	12.1	10.0	13.7	11.0	10.0	11.1	10.3	13.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Carthage city, Jasper County—Can.		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County							
	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
Specified owner-occupied housing units	795	—	707	662	269	241	1 216	1 200	879	1 106
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage	380	—	260	327	218	88	667	499	469	514
Less than \$300	97	—	93	61	5	2	102	155	93	142
\$300 to \$399	119	—	82	60	5	20	157	150	106	194
\$400 to \$499	103	—	56	103	9	11	131	82	117	66
\$500 to \$599	39	—	20	39	22	7	104	35	47	61
\$600 to \$799	22	—	5	36	109	2	93	60	63	36
\$800 to \$999	—	—	4	20	52	14	43	17	43	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	8	11	18	37	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	378	—	339	440	743	850	437	341	432	343
Not mortgaged	415	—	447	335	51	153	549	701	410	592
Less than \$100	74	—	178	52	—	41	44	234	61	218
\$100 to \$199	324	—	255	256	34	96	383	422	301	364
\$200 to \$299	5	—	14	27	11	13	76	45	40	10
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	6	1	33	—	5	—
\$400 to \$499	7	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	—
\$500 or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	126	—	111	133	179	124	163	118	133	113
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000	381	—	467	261	18	97	351	610	271	558
Less than 20 percent	181	—	251	153	5	70	144	335	159	254
20 to 24 percent	49	—	86	24	—	6	48	84	31	82
25 to 29 percent	44	—	53	29	—	2	66	100	31	77
30 to 34 percent	20	—	7	28	7	—	28	26	13	32
35 percent or more	73	—	61	27	6	19	56	49	31	103
Not computed	14	—	9	—	—	—	9	16	6	10
Median	20.3	—	17.4	14.6	32.9	14.6	22.8	18.5	17.7	21.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	285	—	150	243	56	61	378	332	289	287
Less than 20 percent	219	—	150	187	42	60	297	285	237	231
20 to 24 percent	54	—	—	36	—	—	44	22	36	37
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	20	7	—	4	17	16	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	—	13
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	7	1	16	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	—	10.6	14.6	10.0	10.0	12.3	10.0	11.2	10.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	99	—	75	87	86	36	219	169	166	204
Less than 20 percent	94	—	71	87	33	33	194	150	140	187
20 to 24 percent	5	—	—	—	48	—	16	19	26	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	12.4	12.3	21.0	11.0	13.2	10.0	13.7	10.0
\$50,000 or more	30	—	15	71	109	47	268	89	153	57
Less than 20 percent	30	—	15	63	97	31	253	89	153	57
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	12	9	15	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	10.0	12.3	14.3	14.3	10.0	10.6	10.0	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	345	—	672	167	176	182	636	1 376	226	876
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100	22	—	27	—	—	—	—	7	—	18
\$100 to \$199	35	—	182	15	—	—	5	174	15	159
\$200 to \$299	73	—	206	11	82	32	39	342	31	283
\$300 to \$399	111	—	114	70	52	21	296	491	65	323
\$400 to \$499	66	—	79	49	16	31	153	232	41	59
\$500 to \$599	20	—	16	15	5	4	100	62	49	6
\$600 to \$749	9	—	6	7	17	7	35	9	12	9
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	4	3	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	10	—	—
No cash rent	9	—	42	—	4	10	8	45	10	19
Median (dollars)	351	—	261	384	310	550	390	318	366	289
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000	104	—	319	35	76	40	76	374	65	391
Less than 20 percent	6	—	15	—	—	—	—	14	—	18
20 to 24 percent	29	—	28	—	—	—	—	8	—	22
25 to 29 percent	12	—	76	—	—	—	—	36	—	60
30 to 34 percent	9	—	37	—	22	5	—	13	4	21
35 percent or more	43	—	148	35	50	35	76	291	56	256
Not computed	5	—	15	—	4	—	—	12	5	14
Median	31.4	—	34.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	89	—	211	80	45	81	173	571	20	328
Less than 20 percent	21	—	30	—	10	7	14	122	8	112
20 to 24 percent	19	—	67	17	20	—	42	142	—	57
25 to 29 percent	21	—	64	—	7	21	28	102	—	66
30 to 34 percent	18	—	14	36	4	—	17	94	6	29
35 percent or more	6	—	16	27	4	50	72	85	6	64
Not computed	4	—	20	—	3	—	26	—	—	—
Median	25.6	—	24.9	33.2	23.1	50.0+	30.7	25.4	31.7	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	86	—	101	52	31	52	290	333	96	133
Less than 20 percent	43	—	53	24	21	18	179	239	46	96
20 to 24 percent	22	—	36	14	5	19	67	56	39	23
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	14	—	—	25	31	6	—
30 to 34 percent	10	—	—	—	5	10	11	—	—	9
35 percent or more	—	—	12	—	—	5	8	7	5	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Median	20.0	—	18.4	20.7	17.7	21.4	17.8	17.9	19.9	17.5
\$35,000 or more	66	—	41	—	24	9	97	98	45	24
Less than 20 percent	66	—	41	—	21	7	94	98	45	24
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median	11.0	—	11.9	—	17.2	12.5	12.8	11.9	12.5	10.0-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County—Con.						Remainder of Jasper County		
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	790	810	484	489	—	18	67	514	593
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage	468	431	268	201	—	18	38	265	386
Less than \$300	57	143	24	72	—	4	18	31	65
\$300 to \$399	153	148	5	73	—	—	5	52	81
\$400 to \$499	53	94	43	35	—	—	6	82	67
\$500 to \$599	78	18	44	15	—	14	3	46	65
\$600 to \$799	76	—	45	6	—	—	6	34	73
\$800 to \$999	37	8	45	—	—	—	—	10	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	20	17	—	—	—	—	10	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	10
\$2,000 or more	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	2
Median (dollars)	432	363	656	325	—	518	360	443	471
Not mortgaged	322	379	216	288	—	—	29	249	207
Less than \$100	80	119	22	98	—	—	18	32	33
\$100 to \$199	220	236	124	179	—	—	11	202	161
\$200 to \$299	22	24	41	5	—	—	—	15	11
\$300 to \$399	—	—	22	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	127	120	143	114	—	—	100	135	138
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000	294	410	103	286	—	14	48	154	177
Less than 20 percent	173	203	53	153	—	—	27	52	89
20 to 24 percent	41	32	12	44	—	—	5	47	22
25 to 29 percent	22	10	—	27	—	—	—	23	4
30 to 34 percent	7	46	8	14	—	—	—	5	6
35 percent or more	51	109	30	36	—	14	10	27	51
Not computed	—	10	—	12	—	—	6	—	5
Median	17.1	19.8	19.7	18.4	—	50.0+	15.7	22.7	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	261	242	123	170	—	4	4	159	162
Less than 20 percent	192	190	84	125	—	4	—	101	124
20 to 24 percent	32	26	11	28	—	—	4	27	10
25 to 29 percent	5	19	16	12	—	—	—	19	11
30 to 34 percent	29	7	12	5	—	—	—	5	10
35 percent or more	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.0	13.6	10.2	13.2	—	12.5	22.5	17.0	15.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	130	102	83	27	—	—	7	97	150
Less than 20 percent	105	83	64	27	—	—	7	97	131
20 to 24 percent	18	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	13
25 to 29 percent	7	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.1	10.0	14.6	11.5	—	—	10.0	10.0	13.4
\$50,000 or more	105	56	175	6	—	—	8	104	104
Less than 20 percent	93	47	159	6	—	—	8	—	96
20 to 24 percent	12	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.3	10.0	11.4	10.0	—	—	13.3	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	452	1 209	206	175	—	23	71	252	179
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100	17	34	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199	80	307	24	49	—	—	16	54	8
\$200 to \$299	82	455	25	27	—	13	33	71	36
\$300 to \$399	124	342	88	67	—	6	12	45	55
\$400 to \$499	104	44	35	10	—	—	—	43	50
\$500 to \$599	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4
\$600 to \$749	14	—	18	—	—	4	—	—	4
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
\$1,000 or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	23	27	8	22	—	—	3	20	16
Median (dollars)	330	252	354	301	—	295	252	291	347
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000	195	526	41	85	—	5	38	104	36
Less than 20 percent	18	30	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	26	22	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	36	50	—	9	—	—	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent	29	33	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	60	381	41	58	—	5	20	54	27
Not computed	26	10	—	18	—	—	3	20	9
Median	30.8	48.8	50.0+	50.0+	—	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	146	420	63	41	—	—	8	71	39
Less than 20 percent	19	113	—	—	—	—	—	12	15
20 to 24 percent	34	95	7	—	—	—	1	21	7
25 to 29 percent	27	86	4	15	—	8	10	7	5
30 to 34 percent	34	59	18	16	—	—	7	20	8
35 percent or more	27	40	30	6	—	—	6	11	4
Not computed	5	27	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median	28.2	24.4	35.1	31.1	—	27.5	30.7	26.8	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	46	197	65	36	—	6	8	47	64
Less than 20 percent	22	161	57	36	—	6	8	43	27
20 to 24 percent	24	20	8	—	—	—	—	4	21
25 to 29 percent	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Median	20.2	13.8	13.8	12.0	—	17.5	10.0	17.3	20.8
\$35,000 or more	65	66	37	13	—	4	1	30	40
Less than 20 percent	65	66	33	13	—	4	1	22	36
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Median	11.6	10.0	11.7	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	13.1	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	216	—	541	1,222	1,097	1,103	224	71	158
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage	131	—	317	895	585	582	129	37	115
Less than \$300	22	—	54	159	113	123	16	4	4
\$300 to \$399	28	—	38	206	118	208	22	10	40
\$400 to \$499	17	—	36	271	123	114	12	—	13
\$500 to \$599	26	—	65	104	84	69	62	—	25
\$600 to \$799	14	—	79	102	102	61	6	27	22
\$800 to \$999	9	—	27	18	19	3	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	12	—	14	35	18	2	11	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	4	—	8	2	—	—	11
\$2,000 or more	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	495	—	553	427	445	378	514	666	502
Net mortgaged	85	—	224	327	512	521	95	34	43
Less than \$100	19	—	45	43	170	128	11	—	6
\$100 to \$199	59	—	150	222	298	357	76	29	37
\$200 to \$299	7	—	24	57	44	36	—	5	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	5	5	—	—	8	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	157	—	133	138	124	128	137	154	137
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000	76	—	172	376	471	488	52	—	32
Less than 20 percent	41	—	88	126	257	231	29	—	15
20 to 24 percent	21	—	26	57	71	90	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	2	—	10	46	31	48	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	5	—	6	17	35	34	7	—	—
35 percent or more	7	—	41	123	71	79	16	—	7
Not computed	—	—	1	7	6	6	—	—	—
Median	19.5	—	19.6	25.2	18.3	20.6	14.3	—	25.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	53	—	207	383	324	387	65	6	52
Less than 20 percent	43	—	136	255	214	305	46	6	34
20 to 24 percent	8	—	29	86	67	52	13	—	12
25 to 29 percent	2	—	14	35	30	17	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	26	7	6	9	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	2	—	7	4	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.3	—	14.2	17.9	16.4	14.4	11.7	10.0	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	39	—	80	262	185	156	42	30	36
Less than 20 percent	36	—	50	224	156	148	42	20	31
20 to 24 percent	3	—	12	31	14	6	—	10	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	13	7	15	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.1	—	16.4	12.6	10.0	10.0	15.0	16.4	12.5
\$50,000 or more	48	—	82	201	117	72	65	35	38
Less than 20 percent	39	—	73	189	95	72	65	35	27
20 to 24 percent	8	—	9	5	14	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.6	—	12.7	11.2	12.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.7
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	74	—	162	246	516	522	64	44	123
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	5	74	37	—	4	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	20	36	103	89	13	24	34
\$200 to \$299	37	—	41	72	134	134	17	—	71
\$300 to \$399	26	—	29	47	117	136	14	16	18
\$400 to \$499	9	—	42	52	41	57	10	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	4	15	12	14	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	2	—	14	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	12	19	31	50	10	—	—
Median (dollars)	300	—	329	301	254	282	243	137	232
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000	5	—	29	50	264	264	44	28	84
Less than 20 percent	—	—	5	5	14	11	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	5	47	20	3	4	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	39	17	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	1	11	33	18	6	4	9
35 percent or more	5	—	19	19	109	161	25	20	52
Not computed	—	—	3	4	22	37	10	—	—
Median	39.2	—	50.0+	33.2	33.2	50.0+	45.7	38.8	41.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	17	—	47	81	127	115	4	16	39
Less than 20 percent	10	—	18	10	40	9	4	—	10
20 to 24 percent	2	—	9	6	32	27	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	2	19	27	16	—	—	18
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	42	7	30	—	—	11
35 percent or more	5	—	18	—	14	24	—	—	16
Not computed	—	—	4	7	9	—	—	—	—
Median	19.2	—	23.1	30.4	23.1	30.2	12.5	45.0	27.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	44	—	46	77	77	119	6	—	—
Less than 20 percent	44	—	31	49	47	96	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	3	17	30	19	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	8	11	—	4	—	—	—
Median	15.2	—	16.7	17.6	17.0	14.7	10.0	—	—
\$35,000 or more	8	—	40	38	48	24	10	—	—
Less than 20 percent	8	—	38	38	39	24	10	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	15.2	10.7	12.1	16.5	10.0	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jasper County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Newton County	Joplin city (pt.), Newton County	Remainder of Newton County	
	Troct 119 (pt.)	Troct 120 (pt.)	Troct 121	Troct 122			Troct 205 (pt.)	Troct 201
Specified owner-occupied housing units	545	603	280	829	1 790	928	856	1 016
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage	390	303	177	453	1 102	525	463	597
Less than \$300	82	73	30	78	97	55	97	105
\$300 to \$399	134	67	33	166	140	52	127	179
\$400 to \$499	104	76	38	111	171	89	68	101
\$500 to \$599	46	36	22	40	136	47	74	106
\$600 to \$799	20	36	31	50	264	126	76	57
\$800 to \$999	1	13	17	6	134	60	21	31
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3	2	—	2	106	60	—	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	6	—	30	16	—	4
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	24	20	—	4
Median (dollars)	374	424	441	388	604	630	416	419
Not mortgaged	155	300	103	376	688	403	393	419
Less than \$100	35	93	40	85	131	77	32	62
\$100 to \$199	113	187	63	261	415	240	312	255
\$200 to \$299	7	13	—	25	113	67	43	72
\$300 to \$399	—	7	—	3	22	14	6	24
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	6
\$500 or more	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	128	124	111	128	145	142	149	162
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000	218	236	98	385	454	268	320	374
Less than 20 percent	65	133	41	207	226	141	148	129
20 to 24 percent	47	30	22	44	48	33	54	69
25 to 29 percent	49	20	3	34	37	22	19	49
30 to 34 percent	19	20	9	25	38	22	5	36
35 percent or more	38	28	21	59	94	46	89	62
Not computed	—	5	2	16	11	4	5	29
Median	24.7	17.9	21.6	18.0	19.4	16.3	20.9	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	173	219	64	244	430	212	276	251
Less than 20 percent	130	159	43	168	262	134	219	179
20 to 24 percent	31	26	6	58	72	39	32	60
25 to 29 percent	7	20	11	7	48	19	—	12
30 to 34 percent	2	5	—	11	17	11	25	—
35 percent or more	3	9	4	—	31	9	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	12.9	13.5	15.8	15.0	13.7	13.5	16.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	109	78	84	132	361	181	154	212
Less than 20 percent	108	72	72	120	248	123	146	186
20 to 24 percent	—	6	12	6	54	20	—	11
25 to 29 percent	1	—	—	6	34	21	—	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	12	4	8	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	11.0	15.0	10.9	16.5	16.8	12.7	11.9
\$50,000 or more	45	70	34	68	545	267	106	179
Less than 20 percent	45	68	34	68	470	243	106	174
20 to 24 percent	—	2	—	—	53	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	16	14	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	11.3	12.1	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	198	243	86	262	646	497	651	351
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100	—	12	—	26	6	3	42	7
\$100 to \$199	48	53	10	66	29	16	181	35
\$200 to \$299	77	93	20	77	148	114	201	72
\$300 to \$399	63	46	28	62	252	209	120	120
\$400 to \$499	2	6	10	8	91	69	58	78
\$500 to \$599	3	—	—	2	46	41	15	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	6	—	27	27	8	15
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
No cash rent	5	31	12	21	40	18	26	24
Median (dollars)	271	271	340	252	341	350	254	342
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000	84	88	5	111	145	89	279	115
Less than 20 percent	—	5	—	6	—	—	21	12
20 to 24 percent	2	12	—	13	3	3	35	7
25 to 29 percent	4	25	—	23	9	3	18	4
30 to 34 percent	13	8	5	10	3	3	40	—
35 percent or more	60	28	—	48	97	59	146	83
Not computed	5	10	—	11	33	21	19	9
Median	42.9	29.4	32.5	34.0	47.9	46.4	37.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	76	53	17	68	171	143	200	129
Less than 20 percent	20	22	—	20	10	6	71	29
20 to 24 percent	7	11	10	27	41	34	20	23
25 to 29 percent	7	6	—	9	40	37	54	14
30 to 34 percent	25	5	6	2	16	10	12	36
35 percent or more	17	1	1	4	59	54	32	12
Not computed	—	8	—	5	5	2	11	15
Median	30.8	20.2	24.2	22.0	29.0	29.1	25.3	26.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	25	61	58	64	231	181	106	74
Less than 20 percent	21	43	26	57	151	124	88	59
20 to 24 percent	2	5	20	—	38	31	8	15
25 to 29 percent	2	—	—	—	20	13	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—
35 percent or more	—	13	12	7	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Median	16.5	12.9	18.3	13.6	18.2	18.1	15.1	17.1
\$35,000 or more	13	41	6	19	99	84	66	33
Less than 20 percent	13	41	6	17	91	81	66	33
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	2	8	3	—	—
Median	10.0	11.1	12.5	10.0	12.2	12.6	10.0	11.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Newton County—Con.							
	Troct 203	Troct 204	Troct 205 (pt.)	Troct 206	Troct 207	Troct 208	Troct 209	Troct 210
Specified owner-occupied housing units	571	550	862	713	605	398	624	260
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage	301	325	577	525	290	237	303	92
Less than \$300	84	70	42	79	67	25	71	47
\$300 to \$399	77	63	88	105	80	59	99	26
\$400 to \$499	43	61	82	47	66	56	81	19
\$500 to \$599	36	52	89	67	39	53	40	—
\$600 to \$799	40	79	138	131	36	39	12	—
\$800 to \$999	16	—	74	53	2	5	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	—	46	23	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	14	11	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	388	433	588	546	398	448	384	297
Not mortgaged	270	225	285	188	315	161	321	168
Less than \$100	95	66	54	42	84	45	87	22
\$100 to \$199	130	136	175	95	213	112	212	117
\$200 to \$299	39	20	46	51	18	4	18	3
\$300 to \$399	—	2	8	—	—	—	4	6
\$400 to \$499	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	126	122	149	139	124	132	121	125
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000	267	215	186	220	300	109	322	167
Less than 20 percent	115	99	85	88	149	62	145	71
20 to 24 percent	44	25	15	13	23	22	44	29
25 to 29 percent	45	42	15	25	27	7	40	10
30 to 34 percent	7	14	16	15	19	—	27	25
35 percent or more	43	35	48	79	76	18	58	30
Not computed	13	—	7	—	6	—	8	2
Median	21.4	21.7	21.5	26.8	19.8	15.8	21.4	22.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	175	164	218	240	181	156	185	61
Less than 20 percent	110	108	128	89	139	107	152	61
20 to 24 percent	28	25	33	76	28	13	9	—
25 to 29 percent	21	17	29	8	6	28	17	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	6	44	3	—	7	—
35 percent or more	11	14	22	23	5	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.7	13.0	16.5	22.0	12.7	16.7	14.7	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	61	101	180	108	89	81	75	18
Less than 20 percent	57	87	125	82	83	68	75	18
20 to 24 percent	—	14	34	17	4	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	—	13	9	2	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	68	70	278	145	35	52	42	14
Less than 20 percent	68	70	227	137	35	52	42	14
20 to 24 percent	—	—	43	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.2	16.1	15.0	13.4	14.6	11.3	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	259	270	149	441	10.0	10.2	10.0	11.0
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100	—	—	3	—	18	5	5	—
\$100 to \$199	28	19	13	62	34	35	46	—
\$200 to \$299	120	82	34	144	97	95	73	48
\$300 to \$399	55	72	43	105	30	85	42	26
\$400 to \$499	17	28	22	55	5	—	3	11
\$500 to \$599	—	—	5	—	8	15	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	9	—	13	2	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	11	5	—	2	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	39	49	22	62	15	—	49	25
Median (dollars)	254	317	314	290	246	269	246	295
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000	123	105	56	150	92	63	79	34
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	10	19	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	12	2	—	3	3	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	6	—	9	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	19	11	—	5	6
35 percent or more	72	78	38	79	46	63	40	17
Not computed	23	20	12	42	4	—	22	11
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	35.9	50.0+	42.1	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	98	71	28	148	55	74	86	28
Less than 20 percent	23	23	4	37	15	6	22	4
20 to 24 percent	54	18	7	66	28	29	28	3
25 to 29 percent	13	7	3	30	—	23	10	6
30 to 34 percent	—	5	6	—	8	—	—	3
35 percent or more	—	—	5	7	4	16	3	9
Not computed	8	18	3	8	—	—	23	3
Median	22.0	21.0	27.5	22.5	22.2	25.4	21.7	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	23	62	50	130	51	93	41	42
Less than 20 percent	18	46	27	84	31	78	29	21
20 to 24 percent	5	5	7	—	5	8	2	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	25	1	7	2	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	11	4	21	11	—	8	11
Median	16.7	14.9	18.6	13.4	14.5	13.5	13.2	17.7
\$35,000 or more	15	32	15	13	13	5	12	6
Less than 20 percent	7	21	10	—	11	5	12	6
20 to 24 percent	—	11	—	13	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	17.7	10.0-	22.5	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County
		Total	Carthage city	Joplin city (pt.)		Tract 101
Occupied housing units -----	51 314	34 911	4 169	15 097	16 403	1 216
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>						
1989 to March 1990 -----	728	452	37	176	276	5
1985 to 1988 -----	4 139	2 523	189	1 211	1 616	35
1980 to 1984 -----	4 874	3 141	148	1 142	1 733	143
1970 to 1979 -----	10 942	6 898	482	2 240	4 044	194
1960 to 1969 -----	7 000	4 514	540	1 965	2 486	117
1950 to 1959 -----	6 290	4 321	658	2 169	1 969	140
1940 to 1949 -----	4 478	2 993	541	1 373	1 485	144
1939 or earlier -----	12 863	10 069	1 574	4 821	2 794	438
<b>BEDROOMS</b>						
No bedroom -----	548	410	26	330	138	19
1 bedroom -----	4 698	3 643	418	2 074	1 055	267
2 bedrooms -----	18 049	12 599	1 460	5 966	5 450	598
3 bedrooms -----	21 918	14 277	1 678	5 337	7 641	240
4 bedrooms -----	5 134	3 373	482	1 210	1 761	92
5 or more bedrooms -----	967	609	105	180	358	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	50 908	34 657	4 142	15 011	16 251	1 190
Source of water, public system or private company -----	37 019	29 133	4 126	15 020	7 886	1 216
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	31 128	25 215	4 098	14 647	5 913	1 166
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	344	174	6	33	170	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	268	116	6	22	152	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	76	58	-	11	18	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>						
Utility gas -----	31 314	24 604	3 835	12 854	6 710	1 051
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	7 016	3 255	49	237	3 761	13
Electricity -----	7 833	4 990	230	1 829	2 843	138
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	106	58	5	24	48	-
All other fuels -----	5 019	1 984	50	136	3 035	14
No fuel used -----	26	20	-	17	6	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>						
None -----	3 832	2 944	480	1 615	888	221
1 -----	16 834	12 105	1 516	6 249	4 729	434
2 -----	20 748	13 695	1 621	5 377	7 053	474
3 or more -----	9 900	6 167	552	1 856	3 733	87
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	37 047	24 351	2 986	9 069	12 696	620
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 525	2 247	275	839	1 278	43
1985 to 1988 -----	8 726	5 543	644	1 992	3 183	163
1980 to 1984 -----	5 891	3 884	332	1 306	2 007	99
1970 to 1979 -----	9 072	5 784	642	1 989	3 288	104
1969 or earlier -----	9 833	6 893	1 093	2 943	2 940	211
Renter-occupied housing units -----	14 267	10 560	1 183	6 028	3 707	596
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 155	5 322	584	3 344	1 833	258
1985 to 1988 -----	4 658	3 442	390	1 915	1 216	216
1980 to 1984 -----	1 262	926	118	392	336	55
1970 to 1979 -----	768	597	53	285	171	52
1969 or earlier -----	424	273	38	92	151	15
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
No telephone in unit -----	3 957	2 469	389	1 110	1 488	111
Householder 65 years and over -----	13 432	9 279	1 508	4 180	4 153	348
Owner-occupied housing units -----	11 043	7 503	1 278	3 257	3 540	201
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	133	66	-	14	67	-
No telephone in unit -----	341	185	45	66	156	-
No vehicle available -----	2 316	1 723	282	921	593	145
Complete plumbing facilities -----	50 970	34 737	4 163	15 064	16 233	1 216
1.00 or less persons per room -----	50 011	34 079	4 074	14 767	15 932	1 180
1.01 or more persons per room -----	959	658	89	297	301	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	344	174	6	33	170	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	302	153	6	22	149	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	42	21	-	11	21	-
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	30 902	29 952	28 333	30 523	32 724	18 937
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 648	17 755	18 702	17 118	17 342	14 394
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	8 413	5 856	570	2 845	2 557	345
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 192	2 695	302	1 032	1 497	128
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 221	3 161	268	1 813	1 060	217

**Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County			Newton County	Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County
		Total	Cortego city	Joplin city (pt.)		Tract 101
Specified owner-occupied housing units	26 485	19 266	2 836	8 513	7 219	579
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>						
With a mortgage						
Less than \$300	14 286	10 169	1 224	4 232	4 117	208
\$300 to \$399	2 754	2 038	298	900	716	66
\$400 to \$499	3 525	2 613	301	1 110	912	70
\$500 to \$599	2 809	2 108	300	755	701	43
\$600 to \$799	1 871	1 278	115	496	593	20
\$800 to \$999	2 004	1 295	123	512	709	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	742	482	57	288	260	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	406	262	30	114	144	-
\$2,000 or more	100	55	-	24	45	-
Median (dollars)	75	38	-	33	37	-
Not mortgaged	427	417	403	412	464	353
Less than \$100	12 199	9 097	1 612	4 281	3 102	371
\$100 to \$199	2 795	2 136	273	1 122	659	163
\$200 to \$299	8 044	6 064	1 119	2 744	1 980	194
\$300 to \$399	1 102	723	175	317	379	14
\$400 to \$499	190	126	24	73	64	-
\$500 or more	48	29	7	22	19	-
Median (dollars)	20	19	14	3	1	-
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$20,000	10 454	7 781	1 302	3 570	2 673	381
Less than 20 percent	5 163	3 953	689	1 892	1 210	218
20 to 24 percent	1 441	1 076	136	477	365	73
25 to 29 percent	1 059	777	111	392	282	43
30 to 34 percent	638	452	71	199	186	-
35 percent or more	1 948	1 392	276	552	556	47
Not computed	205	131	19	58	74	-
Median	19.9	19.4	18.9	18.8	21.2	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 933	5 861	878	2 514	2 072	16.7
Less than 20 percent	5 878	4 476	725	2 017	1 402	126
20 to 24 percent	1 103	771	88	257	332	-
25 to 29 percent	476	329	28	122	147	-
30 to 34 percent	294	193	15	91	101	-
35 percent or more	182	92	22	27	90	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	14.0	13.7	12.1	12.0	14.9	10.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 391	3 148	363	1 318	1 243	57
Less than 20 percent	3 813	2 775	347	1 130	1 038	53
20 to 24 percent	378	270	10	142	108	-
25 to 29 percent	132	73	-	29	59	-
30 to 34 percent	41	16	-	13	25	4
35 percent or more	27	14	6	4	13	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.1	11.9	10.0	12.2	13.0	12.3
\$50,000 or more	3 707	2 476	293	1 111	1 231	15
Less than 20 percent	3 444	2 301	277	1 025	1 143	15
20 to 24 percent	183	122	8	72	61	-
25 to 29 percent	53	32	8	11	21	-
30 to 34 percent	20	20	-	3	-	-
35 percent or more	5	1	-	-	4	-
Not computed	2	-	-	-	2	-
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	13 335	10 125	1 176	5 990	3 210	586
<b>GROSS RENT</b>						
Less than \$100	409	333	65	103	76	27
\$100 to \$199	2 132	1 673	186	916	459	150
\$200 to \$299	3 854	2 824	383	1 559	1 030	181
\$300 to \$399	3 791	2 938	331	1 912	843	101
\$400 to \$499	1 595	1 273	126	821	322	72
\$500 to \$599	408	331	17	251	77	12
\$600 to \$749	255	181	19	133	74	6
\$750 to \$999	90	72	-	58	18	-
\$1,000 or more	48	46	-	44	2	-
No cash rent	763	454	49	193	309	37
Median (dollars)	298	300	289	315	290	261
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$10,000	4 753	3 608	360	2 047	1 145	261
Less than 20 percent	213	164	22	95	49	15
20 to 24 percent	366	290	50	100	76	22
25 to 29 percent	484	437	34	261	47	70
30 to 34 percent	396	301	28	149	95	37
35 percent or more	2 861	2 163	180	1 358	698	107
Not computed	433	253	46	84	180	10
Median	45.0	44.2	37.1	49.4	46.6	32.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 211	3 203	388	2 047	1 008	188
Less than 20 percent	896	679	93	402	217	30
20 to 24 percent	1 046	740	150	439	306	48
25 to 29 percent	765	576	35	415	189	64
30 to 34 percent	587	511	57	297	76	14
35 percent or more	685	556	35	405	129	12
Not computed	232	141	18	89	91	20
Median	25.3	26.0	23.1	26.7	23.9	25.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 130	2 339	278	1 378	791	96
Less than 20 percent	2 199	1 630	204	935	569	53
20 to 24 percent	549	461	51	289	88	36
25 to 29 percent	160	107	11	87	53	-
30 to 34 percent	39	26	-	16	13	-
35 percent or more	24	19	-	19	5	-
Not computed	159	96	12	32	63	7
Median	16.7	17.0	17.1	17.4	15.9	18.4
\$35,000 or more	1 241	975	150	518	266	41
Less than 20 percent	1 171	939	150	506	232	41
20 to 24 percent	40	14	-	6	26	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	30	22	-	6	8	-
Median	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.9

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Tract 101
Occupied housing units -----	447	391	317	196
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>				
1989 to March 1990 -----	4	4	4	4
1985 to 1988 -----	8	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	52	51	44	11
1970 to 1979 -----	76	68	56	35
1960 to 1969 -----	54	51	41	24
1950 to 1959 -----	37	27	19	5
1940 to 1949 -----	64	51	44	33
1939 or earlier -----	152	139	109	84
<b>BEDROOMS</b>				
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	56	56	45	14
2 bedrooms -----	237	196	173	135
3 bedrooms -----	120	105	73	32
4 bedrooms -----	34	34	26	15
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	447	391	317	196
Source of water, public system or private company -----	439	391	317	196
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	435	385	311	196
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>				
Utility gas -----	384	344	277	191
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	5	5	5	5
Electricity -----	50	42	35	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	8	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>				
None -----	106	93	78	56
1 -----	165	149	137	69
2 -----	121	102	81	58
3 or more -----	55	47	21	13
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	225	203	154	123
1989 to March 1990 -----	25	25	15	15
1985 to 1988 -----	25	17	7	7
1980 to 1984 -----	26	25	19	13
1970 to 1979 -----	62	56	40	29
1969 or earlier -----	87	80	73	59
Renter-occupied housing units -----	222	188	163	73
1989 to March 1990 -----	142	121	105	43
1985 to 1988 -----	47	42	33	5
1980 to 1984 -----	13	13	13	13
1970 to 1979 -----	15	7	7	7
1969 or earlier -----	5	5	5	5
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
No telephone in unit -----	80	59	43	18
Householder 65 years and over -----	113	98	74	58
Owner-occupied housing units -----	71	64	49	41
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	8	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	47	47	39	31
Complete plumbing facilities -----	447	391	317	196
1.00 or less persons per room -----	441	385	311	196
1.01 or more persons per room -----	6	6	6	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	24 194	23 300	19 599	16 927
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	10 310	9 402	8 712	8 345
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	138	125	118	69
Owner-occupied housing units -----	30	30	30	30
Renter-occupied housing units -----	108	95	88	39

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County		Joplin city (pt.), Jasper County
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)	Troct 101
Specified owner-occupied housing units	225	203	154	123
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>				
With a mortgage	126	111	75	52
Less than \$300	33	33	33	27
\$300 to \$399	30	30	12	12
\$400 to \$499	30	27	19	13
\$500 to \$599	8	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	14	10	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	11	11	11	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	400	353	319	298
Not mortgaged	99	92	79	71
Less than \$100	15	15	15	15
\$100 to \$199	84	77	64	56
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	128	128	129	124
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Less than \$20,000	97	90	81	81
Less than 20 percent	42	35	28	28
20 to 24 percent	15	15	13	13
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	10
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	7
35 percent or more	14	14	14	14
Not computed	9	9	9	9
Median	20.7	21.8	23.1	23.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	69	66	44	24
Less than 20 percent	58	58	44	24
20 to 24 percent	11	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	12.6	11.5	11.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	33	29	29	18
Less than 20 percent	22	18	18	18
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	17.2	17.1	17.1	12.9
\$50,000 or more	26	18	—	—
Less than 20 percent	26	18	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	13.1	15.5	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	222	188	163	73
<b>GROSS RENT</b>				
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	54	54	54	23
\$200 to \$299	61	43	38	25
\$300 to \$399	68	60	48	13
\$400 to \$499	18	18	18	7
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	21	13	5	5
Median (dollars)	285	288	277	275
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Less than \$10,000	134	116	105	49
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	—
35 percent or more	105	87	80	32
Not computed	9	9	5	5
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	49.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999	65	57	47	19
Less than 20 percent	16	16	16	—
20 to 24 percent	19	19	19	19
25 to 29 percent	5	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	—	—
35 percent or more	20	12	12	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	24.3	23.3	22.0	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11	11	11	5
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	5	5	5
Median	22.5	22.5	22.5	—
\$35,000 or more	12	4	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	12	4	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—

**Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County		Newton County
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----	1 018	699	356	319
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>				
1989 to March 1990 -----	3	—	—	3
1985 to 1988 -----	81	49	16	32
1980 to 1984 -----	131	95	51	36
1970 to 1979 -----	197	139	68	58
1960 to 1969 -----	123	72	46	51
1950 to 1959 -----	123	89	60	34
1940 to 1949 -----	78	54	28	24
1939 or earlier -----	282	201	87	81
<b>BEDROOMS</b>				
No bedroom -----	17	17	17	—
1 bedroom -----	137	110	73	27
2 bedrooms -----	418	280	180	138
3 bedrooms -----	328	190	68	138
4 bedrooms -----	85	75	13	10
5 or more bedrooms -----	33	27	5	6
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 006	697	354	309
Source of water, public system or private company -----	752	610	356	142
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	642	526	352	116
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	8	—	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8	—	—	8
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>				
Utility gas -----	610	492	314	118
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	116	48	—	68
Electricity -----	191	120	42	71
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2	—	—	2
All other fuels -----	99	39	—	60
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>				
None -----	125	109	73	16
1 -----	371	281	152	90
2 -----	355	236	114	119
3 or more -----	167	73	17	94
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	639	421	168	218
1989 to March 1990 -----	71	45	22	26
1985 to 1988 -----	154	82	24	72
1980 to 1984 -----	124	91	26	33
1970 to 1979 -----	163	120	65	43
1969 or earlier -----	127	83	31	44
Renter-occupied housing units -----	379	278	188	101
1989 to March 1990 -----	176	132	89	44
1985 to 1988 -----	142	108	67	34
1980 to 1984 -----	50	29	23	21
1970 to 1979 -----	11	9	9	2
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
No telephone in unit -----	136	86	34	50
Householder 65 years and over -----	200	146	84	54
Owner-occupied housing units -----	153	109	49	44
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	11	4	—	7
No vehicle available -----	39	32	22	7
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 010	699	356	311
1.00 or less persons per room -----	970	675	356	295
1.01 or more persons per room -----	40	24	—	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	—	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room -----	8	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	29 083	26 479	25 486	34 111
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 643	16 076	14 175	21 957
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	241	201	102	40
Owner-occupied housing units -----	120	80	31	40
Renter-occupied housing units -----	121	121	71	—

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County		
		Total	Joplin city (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	442	323	163	119
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>				
With a mortgage	277	197	93	80
Less than \$300	80	54	20	26
\$300 to \$399	82	47	31	35
\$400 to \$499	43	36	13	7
\$500 to \$599	34	32	8	2
\$600 to \$799	17	9	6	8
\$800 to \$999	12	10	10	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	9	9	5	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	376	393	385	366
Not mortgaged	165	126	70	39
Less than \$100	54	27	10	27
\$100 to \$199	90	80	55	10
\$200 to \$299	20	18	5	2
\$300 to \$399	1	1	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	119	126	124	100-
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Less than \$20,000	235	167	89	68
Less than 20 percent	77	62	33	15
20 to 24 percent	23	17	—	6
25 to 29 percent	40	21	15	19
30 to 34 percent	16	16	10	—
35 percent or more	74	46	26	28
Not computed	5	5	5	—
Median	26.9	25.5	28.0	28.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	120	82	31	38
Less than 20 percent	87	65	23	22
20 to 24 percent	23	17	8	6
25 to 29 percent	10	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	16.1	14.5	11.6	18.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	45	37	17	8
Less than 20 percent	36	28	12	8
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4	4	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	10.7	10.3	10.0	12.5
\$50,000 or more	42	37	26	5
Less than 20 percent	42	37	26	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	13.3	14.1	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	373	278	188	95
<b>GROSS RENT</b>				
Less than \$100	7	—	—	7
\$100 to \$199	42	34	31	8
\$200 to \$299	97	67	31	30
\$300 to \$399	121	92	81	29
\$400 to \$499	20	18	14	2
\$500 to \$599	25	18	6	7
\$600 to \$749	11	11	5	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	50	38	20	12
Median (dollars)	309	314	321	289
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Less than \$10,000	115	100	67	15
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	12	7	7	5
35 percent or more	67	67	45	—
Not computed	29	26	15	3
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	10.0-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	129	98	83	31
Less than 20 percent	43	20	17	23
20 to 24 percent	24	24	23	—
25 to 29 percent	21	13	13	8
30 to 34 percent	26	26	20	—
35 percent or more	15	15	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	24.5	26.9	25.6	18.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	102	64	33	38
Less than 20 percent	58	38	23	20
20 to 24 percent	14	5	5	9
25 to 29 percent	10	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	20	11	5	9
Median	16.0	15.6	15.5	16.6
\$35,000 or more	27	16	5	11
Less than 20 percent	26	15	5	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	1	1	—	—
Median	11.9	13.4	17.5	10.0-

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
Occupied housing units -----	193	117
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 -----	9	9
1985 to 1988 -----	27	16
1980 to 1984 -----	10	-
1970 to 1979 -----	62	37
1960 to 1969 -----	42	33
1950 to 1959 -----	7	-
1940 to 1949 -----	10	-
1939 or earlier -----	26	22
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom -----	11	9
1 bedroom -----	6	6
2 bedrooms -----	49	16
3 bedrooms -----	101	62
4 bedrooms -----	26	24
5 or more bedrooms -----	-	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	193	117
Source of water, public system or private company -----	158	93
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	150	93
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas -----	128	93
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	19	6
Electricity -----	28	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-
All other fuels -----	18	18
No fuel used -----	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None -----	16	9
1 -----	71	39
2 -----	89	52
3 or more -----	17	17
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	87	55
1989 to March 1990 -----	8	8
1985 to 1988 -----	27	12
1980 to 1984 -----	23	14
1970 to 1979 -----	27	21
1969 or earlier -----	2	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	106	62
1989 to March 1990 -----	57	35
1985 to 1988 -----	44	27
1980 to 1984 -----	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	5	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit -----	44	9
Householder 65 years and over -----	6	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	193	117
1.00 or less persons per room -----	172	108
1.01 or more persons per room -----	21	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	49 435	55 337
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 585	17 684
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	21	9
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	19	9

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	70	47
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
With a mortgage	57	34
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	8	—
\$400 to \$499	15	13
\$500 to \$599	—	—
\$600 to \$799	26	13
\$800 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	8	8
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	621	629
Not mortgaged	13	13
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7	7
\$200 to \$299	6	6
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	146	146
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$20,000	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	13	7
Less than 20 percent	2	—
20 to 24 percent	9	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	2	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	25	20
Less than 20 percent	14	14
20 to 24 percent	11	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	18.9	17.1
\$50,000 or more	32	20
Less than 20 percent	30	18
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	2
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	88	44
<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	11	9
\$200 to \$299	2	—
\$300 to \$399	45	18
\$400 to \$499	13	—
\$500 to \$599	17	17
\$600 to \$749	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	359	318
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$10,000	16	9
Less than 20 percent	2	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	14	9
Not computed	—	—
Median	38.3	37.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	40	27
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	12	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	10
35 percent or more	14	9
Not computed	—	—
Median	32.9	32.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	32	8
Less than 20 percent	16	8
20 to 24 percent	16	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	20.0	22.5
\$35,000 or more	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
Occupied housing units -----	226	127
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	30	11
1980 to 1984 -----	34	13
1970 to 1979 -----	45	20
1960 to 1969 -----	13	9
1950 to 1959 -----	15	13
1940 to 1949 -----	32	11
1939 or earlier -----	57	50
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom -----	-	-
1 bedroom -----	17	13
2 bedrooms -----	117	81
3 bedrooms -----	67	25
4 bedrooms -----	18	8
5 or more bedrooms -----	7	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	217	127
Source of water, public system or private company -----	148	110
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	122	93
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas -----	147	103
Battled, tank, or LP gas -----	29	15
Electricity -----	20	9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-
All other fuels -----	30	-
No fuel used -----	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None -----	41	25
1 -----	64	43
2 -----	64	34
3 or more -----	57	25
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	108	44
1989 to March 1990 -----	9	2
1985 to 1988 -----	49	28
1980 to 1984 -----	32	8
1970 to 1979 -----	13	4
1969 or earlier -----	5	2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	118	83
1989 to March 1990 -----	59	35
1985 to 1988 -----	57	48
1980 to 1984 -----	2	-
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit -----	30	23
Householder 65 years and over -----	17	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4	2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-
No vehicle available -----	13	6
Complete plumbing facilities -----	226	127
1.00 or less persons per room -----	217	118
1.01 or more persons per room -----	9	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	24 595	23 930
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 632	13 804
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	72	43
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28	11
Renter-occupied housing units -----	44	32

**Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	78	33
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
With a mortgage -----	57	25
Less than \$300 -----	5	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	4	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	17	10
\$500 to \$599 -----	14	2
\$600 to \$799 -----	13	6
\$800 to \$999 -----	2	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	2	2
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	510	488
Not mortgaged -----	21	8
Less than \$100 -----	10	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	2	2
\$200 to \$299 -----	9	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	163	217
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$20,000 -----	31	14
Less than 20 percent -----	18	8
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	7	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	6	6
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	18.6	19.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	29	13
Less than 20 percent -----	15	11
20 to 24 percent -----	2	2
25 to 29 percent -----	7	—
30 to 34 percent -----	5	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	19.8	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	11	2
Less than 20 percent -----	9	2
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	2	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	18.1	17.5
\$50,000 or more -----	7	4
Less than 20 percent -----	5	2
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	2	2
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	11.3	20.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	109	83
<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	21	21
\$200 to \$299 -----	37	28
\$300 to \$399 -----	24	16
\$400 to \$499 -----	21	12
\$500 to \$599 -----	6	6
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	291	281
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$10,000 -----	36	28
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	2	2
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	28	20
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	47.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	32	28
Less than 20 percent -----	7	3
20 to 24 percent -----	19	19
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	22.4	22.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	32	27
Less than 20 percent -----	10	5
20 to 24 percent -----	16	16
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	21.9	22.7
\$35,000 or more -----	9	—
Less than 20 percent -----	9	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	12.5	—

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
Occupied housing units -----	<b>51 145</b>	<b>34 804</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 -----	728	452
1985 to 1988 -----	4 121	2 512
1980 to 1984 -----	4 858	3 132
1970 to 1979 -----	10 899	6 880
1960 to 1969 -----	6 992	4 508
1950 to 1959 -----	6 275	4 308
1940 to 1949 -----	4 463	2 990
1939 or earlier -----	12 809	10 022
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom -----	548	410
1 bedroom -----	4 681	3 630
2 bedrooms -----	17 952	12 529
3 bedrooms -----	21 888	14 261
4 bedrooms -----	5 116	3 365
5 or more bedrooms -----	960	609
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	50 739	34 550
Source of water, public system or private company -----	36 902	29 043
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	31 035	25 142
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	344	174
Owner-occupied housing units -----	268	116
Renter-occupied housing units -----	76	58
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas -----	31 198	24 521
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	6 999	3 240
Electricity -----	7 813	4 981
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	106	58
All other fuels -----	5 003	1 984
No fuel used -----	26	20
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None -----	3 804	2 923
1 -----	16 778	12 070
2 -----	20 697	13 669
3 or more -----	9 866	6 142
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	<b>36 963</b>	<b>24 312</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 516	2 245
1985 to 1988 -----	8 685	5 518
1980 to 1984 -----	5 873	3 876
1970 to 1979 -----	9 061	5 782
1969 or earlier -----	9 828	6 891
Renter-occupied housing units -----	<b>14 182</b>	<b>10 492</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 112	5 294
1985 to 1988 -----	4 618	3 402
1980 to 1984 -----	1 260	926
1970 to 1979 -----	768	597
1969 or earlier -----	424	273
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit -----	3 927	2 446
Householder 65 years and over -----	13 415	9 271
Owner-occupied housing units -----	11 039	7 501
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	133	66
No telephone in unit -----	341	185
No vehicle available -----	2 303	1 717
Complete plumbing facilities -----	50 801	34 630
1.00 or less persons per room -----	49 851	33 981
1.01 or more persons per room -----	950	649
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	344	174
1.00 or less persons per room -----	302	153
1.01 or more persons per room -----	42	21
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	<b>30 911</b>	<b>29 965</b>
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 672	17 783
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	8 368	5 817
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 178	2 684
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 190	3 133

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Joplin, MO MSA	Jasper County
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	26 414	19 238
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS-----		
With a mortgage-----	14 236	10 149
Less than \$300-----	2 752	2 036
\$300 to \$399-----	3 523	2 613
\$400 to \$499-----	2 792	2 098
\$500 to \$599-----	1 859	1 278
\$600 to \$799-----	1 991	1 289
\$800 to \$999-----	740	482
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	404	260
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	100	55
\$2,000 or more-----	75	38
Median (dollars)-----	427	417
Not mortgaged-----	12 178	9 089
Less than \$100-----	2 785	2 136
\$100 to \$199-----	8 042	6 062
\$200 to \$299-----	1 093	717
\$300 to \$399-----	190	126
\$400 to \$499-----	48	29
\$500 or more-----	20	19
Median (dollars)-----	131	129
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989-----		
Less than \$20,000-----	10 423	7 767
Less than 20 percent-----	5 145	3 945
20 to 24 percent-----	1 441	1 076
25 to 29 percent-----	1 052	777
30 to 34 percent-----	638	452
35 percent or more-----	1 942	1 386
Not computed-----	205	131
Median-----	19.9	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	7 909	5 851
Less than 20 percent-----	5 868	4 468
20 to 24 percent-----	1 101	769
25 to 29 percent-----	469	329
30 to 34 percent-----	289	193
35 percent or more-----	182	92
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	13.9	13.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	4 380	3 146
Less than 20 percent-----	3 804	2 773
20 to 24 percent-----	378	270
25 to 29 percent-----	130	73
30 to 34 percent-----	41	16
35 percent or more-----	27	14
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	12.1	11.9
\$50,000 or more-----	3 702	2 474
Less than 20 percent-----	3 441	2 301
20 to 24 percent-----	183	122
25 to 29 percent-----	51	30
30 to 34 percent-----	20	20
35 percent or more-----	5	1
Not computed-----	2	—
Median-----	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	13 250	10 057
GROSS RENT-----		
Less than \$100-----	409	333
\$100 to \$199-----	2 111	1 652
\$200 to \$299-----	3 820	2 799
\$300 to \$399-----	3 765	2 930
\$400 to \$499-----	1 587	1 265
\$500 to \$599-----	402	325
\$600 to \$749-----	255	181
\$750 to \$999-----	90	72
\$1,000 or more-----	48	46
No cash rent-----	763	454
Median (dollars)-----	298	300
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989-----		
Less than \$10,000-----	4 721	3 584
Less than 20 percent-----	213	164
20 to 24 percent-----	364	288
25 to 29 percent-----	478	431
30 to 34 percent-----	396	301
35 percent or more-----	2 837	2 147
Not computed-----	433	253
Median-----	45.0	44.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	4 182	3 178
Less than 20 percent-----	892	679
20 to 24 percent-----	1 027	721
25 to 29 percent-----	765	576
30 to 34 percent-----	581	505
35 percent or more-----	685	556
Not computed-----	232	141
Median-----	25.4	26.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	3 106	2 320
Less than 20 percent-----	2 189	1 625
20 to 24 percent-----	541	453
25 to 29 percent-----	154	101
30 to 34 percent-----	39	26
35 percent or more-----	24	19
Not computed-----	159	96
Median-----	16.7	17.0
\$35,000 or more-----	1 241	975
Less than 20 percent-----	1 171	939
20 to 24 percent-----	40	14
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—
Not computed-----	30	22
Median-----	11.3	11.3

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Joplin, MO MSA -----	134 910	19.3	57 938	19.4	<b>JOPLIN CITY (PT.), JASPER COUNTY</b>				
JASPER COUNTY					Tract 101 -----	3 365	13.8	1 579	15.5
Total -----	90 465	18.4	39 554	18.4	Tract 102 (pt.) -----	2 403	15.9	993	16.3
Carthage city -----	10 747	13.9	4 725	14.2	Tract 103 (pt.) -----	1 716	14.6	531	14.9
Joplin city (pt.) -----	37 032	14.0	17 624	14.1	Tract 104 (pt.) -----	943	27.7	460	29.6
NEWTON COUNTY					Tract 105 -----	4 298	15.4	2 052	15.0
Total -----	44 445	21.2	18 384	21.6	Tract 106 -----	5 703	11.5	2 946	11.4
Joplin city (pt.) -----	3 929	20.0	1 743	20.9	Tract 107 -----	2 781	14.9	1 275	15.5
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN JASPER COUNTY					Tract 108 -----	4 595	11.9	2 333	11.4
Tract 102 -----	2 881	16.5	1 196	17.6	Tract 109 (pt.) -----	3 186	13.9	1 411	14.7
Tract 103 -----	4 137	15.2	1 557	15.5	Tract 110 -----	4 487	11.7	2 480	12.0
Tract 104 -----	3 492	34.0	1 475	35.2	Tract 111 (pt.) -----	1 917	16.3	772	15.7
Tract 109 -----	4 300	16.8	1 843	17.4	Tract 112 (pt.) -----	1 522	15.5	742	15.1
Tract 111 -----	1 929	16.2	777	15.6	Tract 113 (pt.) -----	7	—	3	—
Tract 112 -----	4 597	21.3	1 935	21.1	Tract 114 (pt.) -----	109	21.1	47	19.1
Tract 114 -----	4 308	15.0	1 887	16.0	REMAINDER OF JASPER COUNTY				
Tract 116 -----	4 308	15.1	1 963	15.5	Tract 102 (pt.) -----	478	19.5	203	24.1
Tract 117 -----	5 366	11.9	2 216	12.1	Tract 103 (pt.) -----	2 421	15.6	1 026	15.9
Tract 118 -----	3 721	15.3	1 631	15.6	Tract 104 (pt.) -----	2 549	36.3	1 015	37.7
Tract 119 -----	3 153	26.4	1 322	26.4	Tract 109 (pt.) -----	1 114	25.3	432	26.2
Tract 120 -----	4 121	30.0	1 662	30.6	Tract 111 (pt.) -----	12	—	5	—
CARTHAGE CITY, JASPER COUNTY					Tract 112 (pt.) -----	3 075	24.2	1 193	24.9
Tract 116 (pt.) -----	3 083	15.4	1 468	15.7	Tract 113 (pt.) -----	4 877	15.6	1 793	16.1
Tract 117 (pt.) -----	4 848	11.9	1 998	12.1	Tract 114 (pt.) -----	4 301	15.0	1 884	16.0
Tract 118 (pt.) -----	2 812	15.5	1 257	15.8	Tract 115 (pt.) -----	5 805	29.9	2 344	29.8
Tract 120 (pt.) -----	4	—	2	—	Tract 116 (pt.) -----	1 225	14.1	495	14.9
					Tract 117 (pt.) -----	518	11.8	218	11.9
					Tract 118 (pt.) -----	909	14.7	374	15.2
					Tract 119 (pt.) -----	3 044	26.6	1 275	26.7
					Tract 120 (pt.) -----	4 117	30.1	1 660	30.6
					Tract 121 (pt.) -----	3 044	17.7	1 158	18.4
					Tract 122 (pt.) -----	5 197	27.7	2 130	28.8
					<b>TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN NEWTON COUNTY</b>				
					Tract 205 -----	7 774	28.2	3 240	27.9
					<b>JOPLIN CITY (PT.), NEWTON COUNTY</b>				
					Tract 205 (pt.) -----	3 929	20.0	1 743	20.9
					<b>REMAINDER OF NEWTON COUNTY</b>				
					Tract 201 -----	3 691	14.8	1 760	15.5
					Tract 202 -----	3 764	15.2	1 648	15.9
					Tract 203 -----	2 531	16.0	1 059	15.7
					Tract 204 -----	5 548	19.2	2 194	20.6
					Tract 205 (pt.) -----	3 845	36.5	1 497	36.1
					Tract 206 -----	7 224	11.2	2 908	11.2
					Tract 207 -----	3 582	33.6	1 484	34.6
					Tract 208 -----	4 173	15.6	1 516	16.0
					Tract 209 -----	3 477	37.1	1 468	36.8
					Tract 210 -----	2 681	26.4	1 107	26.6

# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

## Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## BLOCK GROUP (BG)

### Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

### Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

### Northeast Region

#### New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

#### Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

### Midwest Region

#### East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

#### West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

### South Region

#### South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

## **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

## **CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)**

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## **COUNTY**

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## **COUNTY SUBDIVISION**

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

## **Census County Division (CCD)**

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

## **Census Subarea (Alaska)**

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

## **Minor Civil Division (MCD)**

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

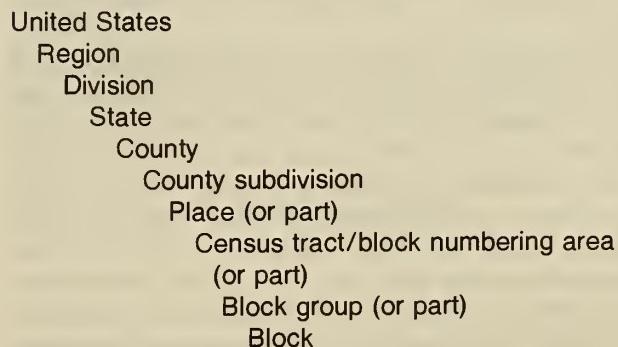
### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

## URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

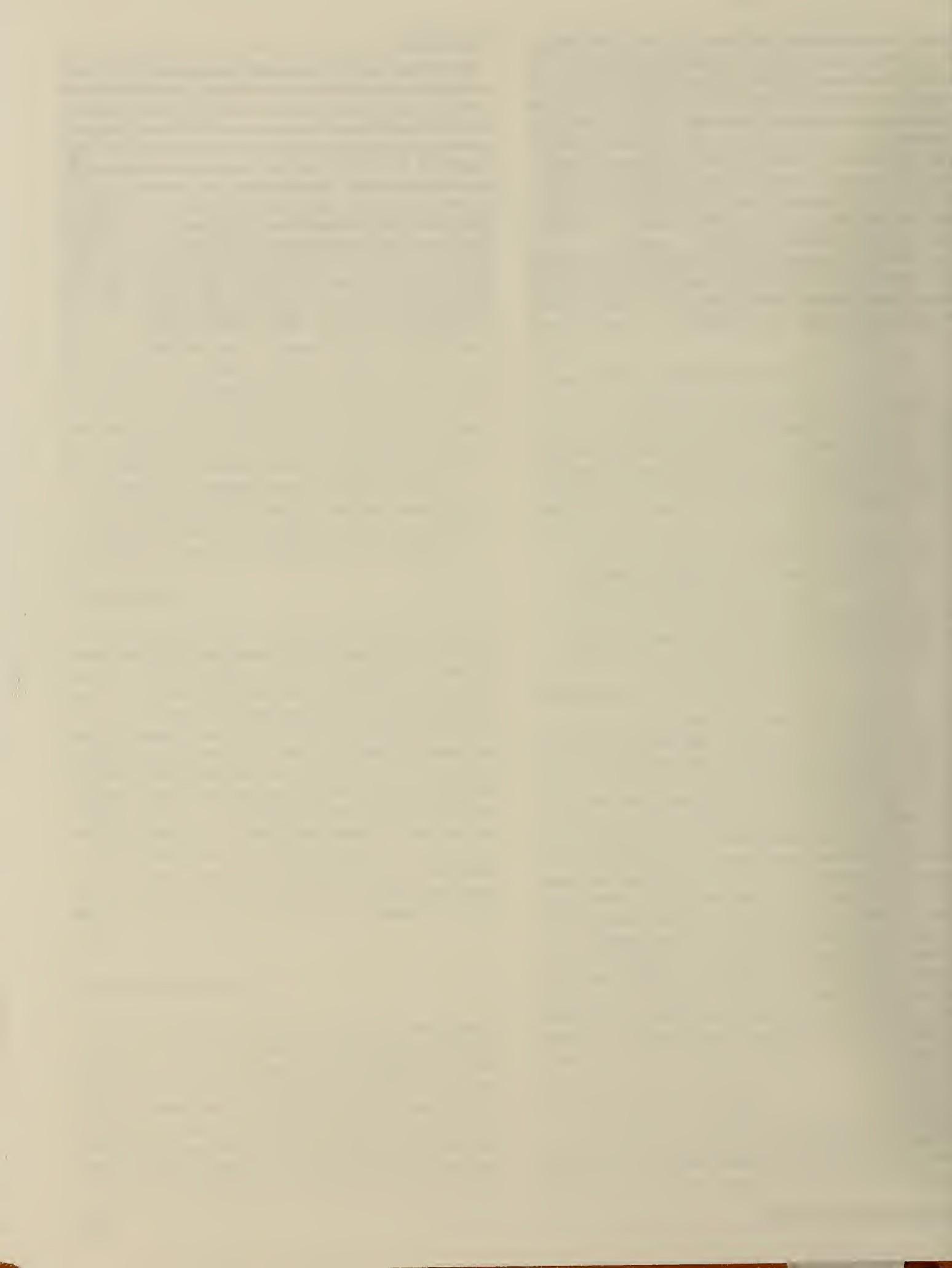
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

#### **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

**Naturalized Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

**High School Graduate or Higher**—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

**Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate**—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week".)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

**Other Group Homes**—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

**Religious Group Quarters**—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

**College Quarters Off Campus**—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

**College Dormitories**—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

**Military Quarters**—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

**Agriculture Workers' Dormitories**—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

**Other Workers' Dormitories**—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

**Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations**—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

**Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)**—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

**Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children**—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

**Visible in Street Locations**—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

## **Family Type**

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

**Married-Couple Family**—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

### **Other Family:**

**Male Householder, No Wife Present**—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Female Householder, No Husband Present**—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## **Subfamily**

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## **Unmarried-Partner Household**

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## **Unmarried-Couple Household**

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## **Foster Children**

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## **Stepfamily**

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## **INCOME IN 1989**

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work underestimate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

### Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples	
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino	
Other Indo-European	French Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandinavian Polish Russian South Slavic	French, Cajun, French Creole Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukranian	
	Other Slavic Greek Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian	
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Cambodian Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa	
All other languages			

## **Ability to Speak English**

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## **MARITAL STATUS**

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

**Spouse Present**—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

**Spouse Absent**—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

**Separated**—Defined above.

**Spouse Absent, Other**—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined**—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresh- olds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over .....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over .....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons .....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons .....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons .....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons .....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

**Cambodian**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

**Hmong**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

**Laotian**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

**Thai**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

**Other Asian**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

**Hawaiian**—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

**Samoan**—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

**Guamanian**—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

**Other Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment; and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

## **Weeks Worked in 1989**

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## **Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989**

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## **YEAR OF ENTRY**

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## **HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

### **LIVING QUARTERS**

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

## **CONDOMINIUM FEE**

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## **CONDOMINIUM STATUS**

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## **CONTRACT RENT**

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## **HOUSE HEATING FUEL**

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## **INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD**

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## **KITCHEN FACILITIES**

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT**

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

### **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(6.7) &= \sqrt{(\text{SE}(62.6))^2 + (\text{SE}(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(1.07) &= \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

### Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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### Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

### Persons in Group Quarters

17	Persons in Group Quarters
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### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1 | Householder    |
| 2 | Nonhouseholder |

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

**STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.**

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

**STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY**

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

**STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE**

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

**STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT**

Group	Owner	White Householder Householder of Hispanic Origin	Value	101	Renter
				102	White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin
1			Less than \$20,000	103	Rent
2			\$20,000 to \$39,999	104	Less than \$100
3			\$40,000 to \$59,999	105	\$100 to \$199
4			\$60,000 to \$79,999	106	\$200 to \$299
5			\$80,000 to \$99,999	107	\$300 to \$399
6			\$100,000 to \$149,999	108	\$400 to \$499
7			\$150,000 to \$249,999	109	\$500 to \$599
8			\$250,000 to \$299,999	110	\$600 to \$749
9			\$300,000 or more	111-120	\$750 to \$999
10			Other <sup>1</sup>	121-140	\$1,000 or more
11-20		Householder Not of Hispanic Origin		141-160	No cash rent
		Same value categories as groups 1 through 10		161-180	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
21-40		Black Householder		181-200	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
		Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20		1	Black Householder
41-60		Asian or Pacific Islander Householder		2	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
		Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20		3	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder		161-180	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
		Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20		181-200	Householder of Other Race
81-100		Householder of Other Race		1	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
		Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20		2	Vacant Housing Units
				3	Vacant for rent
					Vacant for sale
					Other vacant

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

## **Control of Nonsampling Error**

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>														
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Missouri

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race .....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status .....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship .....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born .....	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry .....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth .....	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.9
Citizenship .....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985 .....	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry .....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.7
Household type .....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry .....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker .....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work .....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work .....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work .....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families) .....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder .....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder .....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status .....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure .....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status .....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value .....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent .....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 .....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built .....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms .....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities .....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal .....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel .....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit .....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available .....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure .....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs .....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 .....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income .....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



**APPENDIX E.**  
**Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and**  
**Questionnaire Pages**

**Your Guide for the  
1990  
U.S. Census  
Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3 - 11</b>
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CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See Example below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1	1 9 4 9	0 9	1 9 8 1
0 0 0 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 ● 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 ●	9 ● 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	9 ● 1 0 1 ●
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 ● 4 0	4 ● 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 ● 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 0

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

  - b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the Indian (Amer.) circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group. A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

- H2.** Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

**Detached** means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. **Attached** means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a **one-family detached house**; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

- H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

- H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:    Multiply rent by:    If rent is paid:    Divide rent by:  
By the day ..... 30                  4 times a year ..... 3  
By the week ..... 4                  2 times a year ..... 6  
Every other week .... 2                  Once a year ..... 12

- b.** Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8.** The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

- H10.** Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

- H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

- H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H13.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H15.** If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

- H16.** A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H17.** Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, **not** the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18.** A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

- H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b.** This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

### 8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

#### For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No. **Lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:**

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

*Do not count as work — Mark No:*

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

*If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.*

*If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.*

*If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.*

*If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.*

*If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.*

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

*If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.*

*If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
 Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
 Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed".
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
 Some examples of what to enter:
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b><br>Metal furniture manufacturing<br>Retail grocery store<br>Petroleum refining<br>Cattle ranch | <b>Do not enter —</b><br>Furniture company<br>Grocery store<br>Oil company<br>Ranch |
|--|---|
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b><br>Production clerk<br>Carpenter's helper<br>Auto engine mechanic<br>Registered nurse | <b>Do not enter —</b><br>Clerk<br>Helper<br>Mechanic<br>Nurse |
|---|---|
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
 Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
 For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
- If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
 Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
 Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



## OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

### The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

### How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

### Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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### Para personas de habla hispana – (For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

		PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
<b>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</b>		Last name		Last name	
		First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b>  Fill ONE circle for each person.  If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.  If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<b>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> or adopted <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter  <b>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<b>3. Sex</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<b>4. Race</b> Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.  If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →  <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u>  <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API  <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →  <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u>  <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API  <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
<b>5. Age and year of birth</b> a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.		a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.		<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
<b>6. Marital status</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated	<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
		<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married	<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
		<input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.  If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	
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**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD**

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

Yes, please print the name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
and reason(s). \_\_\_\_\_

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

Yes, please print the name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
and reason(s). \_\_\_\_\_

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- A mobile home or trailer
- A one-family house detached from any other house
- A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- A building with 2 apartments
- A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- A building with 50 or more apartments
- Other

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- 1 room
- 2 rooms
- 3 rooms
- 4 rooms
- 5 rooms
- 6 rooms
- 7 rooms
- 8 rooms
- 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

- Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- Rented for cash rent?
- Occupied without payment of cash rent?

**If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —**  
**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

Yes       No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

Yes       No

*Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —*

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- Less than \$10,000
- \$10,000 to \$14,999
- \$15,000 to \$19,999
- \$20,000 to \$24,999
- \$25,000 to \$29,999
- \$30,000 to \$34,999
- \$35,000 to \$39,999
- \$40,000 to \$44,999
- \$45,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$54,999
- \$55,000 to \$59,999
- \$60,000 to \$64,999
- \$65,000 to \$69,999
- \$70,000 to \$74,999
- \$75,000 to \$79,999
- \$80,000 to \$89,999
- \$90,000 to \$99,999
- \$100,000 to \$124,999
- \$125,000 to \$149,999
- \$150,000 to \$174,999
- \$175,000 to \$199,999
- \$200,000 to \$249,999
- \$250,000 to \$299,999
- \$300,000 to \$399,999
- \$400,000 to \$499,999
- \$500,000 or more

*Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —*

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- Less than \$80
- \$80 to \$99
- \$100 to \$124
- \$125 to \$149
- \$150 to \$174
- \$175 to \$199
- \$200 to \$224
- \$225 to \$249
- \$250 to \$274
- \$275 to \$299
- \$300 to \$324
- \$325 to \$349
- \$350 to \$374
- \$375 to \$399
- \$400 to \$424
- \$425 to \$449
- \$450 to \$474
- \$475 to \$499
- \$500 to \$524
- \$525 to \$549
- \$550 to \$599
- \$600 to \$649
- \$650 to \$699
- \$700 to \$749
- \$750 to \$999
- \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

Yes       No

**FOR CENSUS USE**

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied      Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
		<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
E. 0	F. Complete after			
I. 1	LR      TC      QA      JIC 1	1      I      I      I      I      I      I      I		
2	P/F      RE      I/T      O	2      2      2      2      2      2      2      2		
3	MV      ED      EN	3      3      3      3      3      3      3      3		
4	P0      P3      P6	4      4      4      4      4      4      4      4		
5	P1      P4      IA	5      5      5      5      5      5      5      5		
6	P2      P5      SM	6      6      6      6      6      6      6      6		
7	Pov.	7      7      7      7      7      7      7      7		
8	C1. Vacancy status	8      8      8      8      8      8      8      8		
9	For rent      For seas/ for sale only      rec/occ Rented or sold, not occupied      Other vacant	9      9      9      9      9      9      9      9		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	O 1b      O 1a      O 7      O H1		

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier</li> </ul>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Solar energy</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used</li> </ul>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</li> </ul>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?</li> </ul>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used</li> </ul>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, use other means</li> </ul>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge or water not used</li> </ul>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Don't know</li> </ul>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge</li> </ul>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 6</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 7 or more</li> </ul>	<p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</li> </ul>	<p><b>e.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</li> </ul>

## INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$	.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$	.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase }
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$	.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$	.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —  
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$	.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —  
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$	.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

## PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

<b>PERSON 1</b>					
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ <b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> <input type="text"/> <small>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</small>			<b>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No  <b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <input type="text"/> <small>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</small> (2) Name of county in the U.S. <input type="text"/> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <input type="text"/> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
<b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States			<b>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</b> a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No  b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950			<b>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</b> a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No  b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No  <i>If this person is a female —</i> <b>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
<b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?</b> Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college			<b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16  <b>b. What is this language?</b> <input type="text"/> <small>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</small> <b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
<b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?</b> Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree <small>(For example: PhD, EdD)</small>			<b>16. When was this person born?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
<b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18			<b>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25  <b>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</b> <input type="text"/> Hours		
<b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?</b> <small>(See instruction guide for further information.)</small> <input type="text"/> <small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small>			<b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. <b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> <input type="text"/> <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small> <b>b. Name of city, town, or post office</b> <input type="text"/> <b>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits <b>d. County</b> <input type="text"/> <b>e. State</b> <input type="text"/> <b>f. ZIP Code</b> <input type="text"/>		

<p><b>23a.</b> How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Railroad</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Ferryboat</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Taxicab</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Motorcycle</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bicycle</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Walked</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Worked at home</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other method</li> </ul> <p>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</p>	<p><b>28. Industry or Employer</b></p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 0.5em;"></div> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 0.5em;"></div> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No      Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p><b>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Drove alone</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 6 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 10 or more people</li> </ul>	<p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 0.5em;"></div> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icter)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 0.5em;"></div> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p><b>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No      Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p><b>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 0.5em;"></div> <p><input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m.</p> <p><b>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 0.5em;"></div> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p><b>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm</li> <li><input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm</li> </ul>	<p><b>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No      Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p><b>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32</li> </ul> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?</b> Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 0.5em;"></div> <p>Weeks</p>	<p><b>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No      Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p><b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily if</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</li> </ul>	<p><b>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm</li> <li><input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm</li> </ul>	<p><b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No      Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No      Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p><b>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1990</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1989</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1988</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987</li> </ul> <p>{ Go      <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 to      <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier      } Skip to 32 28      <input type="radio"/> Never worked</p>	<p><b>31b. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 0.5em;"></div> <p>Hours</p>	<p><b>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No      Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No      Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p><b>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.</b> Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>	<p><b>31c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 0.5em;"></div> <p>Hours</p>	<p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1989?</b> Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None      OR      <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/>      Annual amount — Dollars</p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

## **Regional Office Contacts—**

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## **Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office**

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## **Other Sources of Products and Services**

**State Data Centers**—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program**—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse**—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries**—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## **OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES**

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

*Annual Census Catalog and Guide.* Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*  
Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhab- itants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhab- itants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

**Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

**Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Geographic areas</b>	<b>Description</b>
A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
STF 1 (100 percent)	C <sup>3</sup> U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup> States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup> Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup> U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Geographic areas</b>	<b>Description</b>
	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

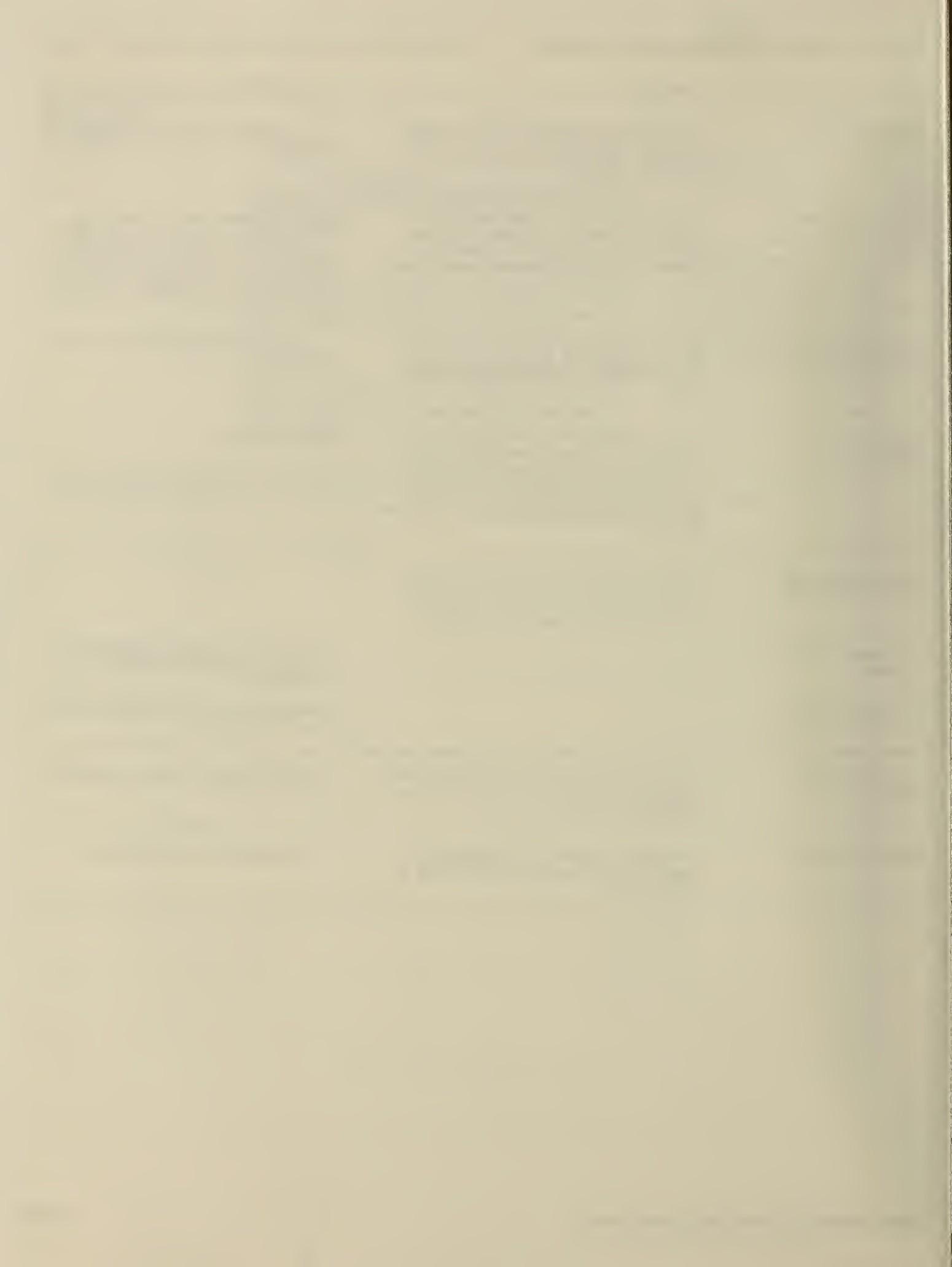
<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



## **APPENDIX G.**

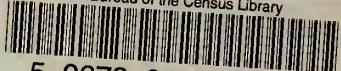
### **Maps**

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





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